

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT TO RENEW SAKHALIN EXEMPTION REQUEST

OW250919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 25 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Friday decided to renew its request to the United States for exemption of the Japan-Soviet Sakhalin oil and gas project from the tightened U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, officials said.

The officials said the government is ready to hold consultations on the matter shortly with U.S. officials in charge.

KYODO OPINION POLL ON SUZUKI CABINET POPULARITY

OW211331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's cabinet enjoyed the backing of 41 percent of eligible Japanese voters in the latest nationwide opinion survey conducted by KYODO news service. The percentage rose by 3.4 points from a similar poll carried out in March but non-supporters continued to exceed the supporters at 45.8 percent.

The latest poll was conducted on June 12 and 13 to find the public support for the various political parties as well as for the Suzuki Cabinet. Pollsters interviewed 3,000 male and female eligible voters selected at random in 250 places throughout the country by the two-stage sampling method to ensure reliability of the survey results. Of the 3,000 originally selected, 2,072 responded to the poll, 46.4 percent of whom were males and 53.6 percent female.

The increased support for the Suzuki Cabinet is attributed to the public recognition of Suzuki's accomplishment at the Versailles summit and his speech at the special U.N. session on disarmament which was received well by Third World nations.

Although non-supporters of the Suzuki Cabinet slightly decreased by 1.1 percent to 45.8 percent of the surveyed, they still outnumbered the supporters, the survey noted. The survey was conducted immediately after the Tokyo district court handed down the guilty verdict to two politicians involved in the Lockheed bribery case. But 46.3 percent, 1.2 percent more than before, expressed support for the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

In contrast, the support for the no. 1 opposition party Japan Socialist Party (JSP) diminished 1.3 percent to 13.5 percent. Other party support was 4.5 percent for Komeito, 4.2 percent for the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and 3.2 percent for the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

More women than men and more aged than the young support the Suzuki cabinet, the survey revealed. Those who are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries were for the conservative cabinet (61.9 percent). Among owners of commerce and industry establishments, 41.2 percent said they still support the LDP Cabinet, but the percentage represented a drop of 3.7 percent from the previous poll, indicating that some of them were dissatisfied with the prolonged domestic recession.

The survey showed that one out of every four LDP supporters expressed non-support for Suzuki. Asked why they did not support the Suzuki Cabinet, 21.7 percent of the LDP supporters replied that they could not trust the prime minister. Another 23 percent cited poor economic management that has resulted in a big revenue shortfall, and 13.9 percent said they had no confidence in the Suzuki Cabinet's handling of diplomatic affairs.

FISHERIES BODY WARNS JAPAN ON FISHING AGREEMENT

SK250036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- The general secretary of the Federation of East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea issued a talk on June 24 in connection with the expiration of the extended term of the tentative fishery agreement signed between the Federation of East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council on June 30. Follows the full text of the talk:

Thanks to the care shown by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the stability of the life of the poor fishermen of Japan, a tentative fishery agreement was signed on September 5, 1977, between the Federation of East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council, allowing the poor fishermen of Japan to catch fish free of charge in the economic waters outside the military boundary of our country. For nearly 6 years since then, thousands of fishing boats of the Japanese side have caught fish in the economic waters outside the military boundary of our country without the least inconvenience under the protection of the government of our republic. By a friendly step of the government of our republic desirous of good-neighbourly friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan, the term of validity of the tentative fishery agreement has been extended twice and its extended term will expire on June 30.

In this connection, the organisation of the Japanese side, a signatory to the agreement, and personages concerned, have expressed on several occasions from last year their wish to have its term extended again.

Taking into consideration this wish of the Japanese side and the good neighbourly relations between the two peoples, our side has expressed all goodwill and generosity from March this year for an early solution of the problem of extending it.

But, due to the unfriendly step of the Japanese authorities, the desire of the relevant organisations and fishermen concerned of Japan has been ignored and our generous and sincere efforts have come to naught, and the term of validity of the tentative fishery agreement is expiring without so much as an agreement between personages concerned of the two sides to this end. Deeply regretting this, we hereby request the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council and the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship to take an appropriate step to withdraw all the Japanese fishing boats operating in the economic waters of our country by June 30 till a new agreement is reached between the two organisations.

In case a deplorable event occurs from illegal fishing operation in our economic waters after the expiration of the term of the tentative fishery agreement signed between the Federation of the East Sea Fisheries Cooperatives of Korea and the Japan-Korea Fisheries Council, the responsibility for it will entirely rest with the competent organs and organisations of Japan.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS INDIAN AMBASSADOR

SK191745 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1627 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 19 received Raj Krishna Manucha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MEXICAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK190004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received credentials from Eugenio Anguiano Roch, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to our country, on June 18. The presentation ceremony was attended by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

YI CHONG-OK, GROUP DEPART FOR YUGOSLAV CONGRESS

SK241524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the administration council, left Pyongyang on June 24 by plane to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang Baljkas Dragutin and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin were also present at the airport.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS IZVESTIYA DELEGATION

SK250345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on June 24 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA headed by its Managing Editor E.I. Popov.

SINCHON MEETING MARKS ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

SK240920 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] In the early morning of 23 June -- the eve of 25 June, the day of struggle against the U.S. imperialists -- Sinchon seethed with the resentment of working class and trade union members against the U.S. imperialists, the archenemy of our people. A protest meeting attended by the working class and trade union members was held in Sinchon -- where there is a haunting memory of the rancor and indignation of the people -- to expose and denounce the aggressive maneuvers and barbarous, bestial acts of the U.S. imperialists, the archenemy of the Korean people.

Displayed at the meeting site were slogans reading "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the atrocious, outrageous human butcher Chon Tu-hwan!", "Let us resolutely smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique to fabricate two Koreas!" and "Let us support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people!" and pictures denouncing the U.S. imperialists' barbarous, bestial acts. The people were called to struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Participating in the meeting were Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the KWP Central Committee, responsible functionaries from central and local party and government agencies, working organizations and thousands of working class and trade union members. The meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, addressed the meeting.

He said 32 years have passed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the irreconcilable enemy of our people, lit the flames of a bestial aggressive war in Korea. He then said the hearts of all members of the working class and trade unions, greeting the anniversary of this incident, were seething with rage against the U.S. imperialists.

He said that, crawling into South Korea wearing the mask of a liberator and occupying it, the U.S. imperialist aggressors lit the flames of an aggressive war on 25 June 1950 with a plan for conquering all of Korea by instigating the toadyist traitors. They submerged the country in a sea of blood and fire by conducting the most barbarous massacre and scorched-earth operations -- actions unprecedented in the history of war. He said that after crawling into Sinchon, the U.S. imperialist aggressors murdered over 35,000 people, equivalent to a fourth of the residents, by randomly arresting innocent people and patriots. On behalf of all members of the working class and trade unions, he bitterly denounced the rascals for committing barbarous, bestial acts of shooting, stabbing, burning and burying our people.

He said that although the U.S. imperialists, using all means available, frantically ran amok in the 3-year Korean war to make our people surrender, the rascals suffered a disgraceful defeat for the first time in history and began the road of decline toward downfall.

He said that nearly 30 years after the end of the war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists, instead of drawing a lesson from the miserable defeat they suffered in the Korean war and returning to their den, taking along all their aggressive troops and military hardware, have engaged in maneuvers to make preparations for a new war and fabricate two Koreas taking roost in South Korea and instigated the fascist South Korean military clique to maintain an outrageous fascist and terrorist rule and to suppress the people.

The speaker bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for desperately opposing the fair and just proposal of our party and the government of the republic for the fatherland's reunification while frantically running amok to increase their military capability and provoke a new war. He then urged the U.S. imperialist aggressors to immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Choe Yong-chin, Yi Yun-ok and Kang Han-chin also spoke. The speakers bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for frantically increasing aggressive troops in South Korea and for instigating the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to maneuver for division, war, fascism and treachery. They bitterly denounced traitor Chon Tu-hwan for wearing the presidential crown which the U.S. imperialists have given him and for mercilessly arresting, imprisoning and severely punishing patriotic people, working class members and students. They said that without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique from South Korea, the fatherland's independent reunification and the democratic development of the South Korean society could not be achieved and the source of all misfortunes and hardships of our people would never be eliminated. The speakers said that thanks to the just struggle of all the Korean people and our working class, the U.S. imperialists would surely be banished from South Korea, that Chon Tu-hwan's fascist terror rule would be overthrown and that the fatherland's independent reunification would be achieved without fail.

A statement was read at the meeting. Following the meeting, the participants staged a magnificent demonstration, chanting slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique for maneuvering to fabricate two Koreas and provoke a new war and for barbarously suppressing and murdering the South Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE DAY

SK250542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- All papers in Pyongyang today dedicate editorials to "June 25, Day of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism."

Noting that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, failing to draw a proper lesson from their shameful defeat in the Korea war, are bent on the provocation of a new war, they strongly demand them to get out of South Korea immediately, taking along their aggression forces.

In its editorial titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Give Up Their Manoeuvres of Aggression and War and Get Out of South Korea At Once," NODONG SINMAN says:

The U.S. imperialists refuse to pull out of South Korea, violating the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. On the contrary, they are steadily reinforcing their aggression forces and equipment in South Korea and turning the whole of the southern land into a dangerous powder magazine for a war ignoring our proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The constant arms buildup and clamorous war exercises of the U.S. imperialists have further turned South Korea into a hotbed of a new war, led the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the utmost pitch of strain and created a grave danger in which a war may break out any moment in our country.

The U.S. imperialists are shameless enough to claim that their policies of aggression and war are designed to protect South Korea from the "threat from the North and preserve peace and security on the Korean peninsula."

The "security" trumpeted by the United States under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion" is security for the maintenance of its colonial domination over South Korea and the "protection" is nothing but protection of the South Korean colonial fascist "regime," a faithful tool of its policies of aggression and war.

All the facts, remarks the editorial, patently prove that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who wantonly violate the national dignity and sovereignty of the South Korean people, the warmaniacs who harass peace and create the danger of war in our country, the chieftain of fascism and division, and the truculent enemy of reunification.

The editorial continues: Our people is a heroic people who had fought courageously against the U.S. imperialists brigandish plunder and aggressive acts in the earlier period and inflicted an irretrievable defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the three-year war and a dignified people possessed of great might to drive back any aggressor.

The U.S. imperialists, looking straight at our people's revolutionary mettle and strong will, must give up their reckless war gamble and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces and destruction weapons, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, remaining deaf to our repeated warnings, start another war of aggression in Korea, our people will rise up as one man and mete out a stern punishment to the enemy, staking the honour of the fatherland and the nation.

'RAPIDLY GROWING' ANTI-U.S. FEELING NOTED

SK250534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean people are now directing the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. On March 18, anti-American leaflets were scattered and the "American Cultural Centre" was set to fire in the broad daylight in Pusan.

10 odd days after this arson, on March 30, a fire broke out at the "Walker Hill", a U.S. army pleasure resort in Seoul.

The "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju, a place of rancour, was burnt on December 9, 1980, on the eve of the U.S. defense secretary's South Korean tour and a big explosion took place at a U.S. air base in Taegu on August 31, 1981.

Late April students of the Kangwon University in Chunchon burned the accursed Stars and Stripes and held a demonstration, expressing firm solidarity with young people in Pusan who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre". Christians embraced in the "Christian action organisation" published a statement in mid-April and expressed active support to the patriotic action of arsoners.

On June 3 female workers of the American Computer Parts Company in Seoul who rose in struggle to defend their independent trade union held American executives hostage and staged a powerful sit-down struggle against their arbitrariness.

The rapidly mounting anti-American sentiments and the intensified anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean people are an inevitable outcome of developments.

Life helped the South Korean people clearly realise that unless the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism is smashed they cannot get rid of misfortunes and sufferings or make South Korea independent.

With no suppression can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put down the mounting anti-American sentiments of the people.

PROTEST ORGANIZERS SENTENCED IN PUSAN COURT

SK232307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique staged a trial at the puppet Pusan District Court on June 22, at which it passed prison terms up to 10 years on Yi Ho-chol, Cong Ki-sun, Sol Kyong-ae and other young people who had been arrested and indicted on charges of involvement in the so-called "Purin case", by invoking the notorious "national security law", "law on assembly and demonstration", "martial law", etc., according to a report.

They had study meetings for more than 20 times to heighten their awakening and conducted anti-"government" activities from 1978 and organised anti-"government" demonstrations at the Pusan University on April 17 and June 11 last year, said the report.

VRPR: YI SUN-CHA MEETS CHANG YONG-CHA IN PRISON

SK241250 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Article from feature program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] Rumors circulating recently on campuses say that Yi Sun-cha secretly met Yi Kyu-kwang and Chang Yong-cha in prison. She told them that, in answering questions, they should refuse to discuss the background of the incident and any political funds. She said that if they follow her instructions, everything will turn out fine. She added that despite a little inconvenience, prison is a refuge. She told them that they need not worry.

This has caused college students to jeer: One need not worry because there is the back door if the front door does not open, and there is an escape route in case the back door does not open.

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON'S STATE VISITS TO AFRICA

SK190454 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 18 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chongwadae spokesman on 17 June announced that traitor Chon Tu-hwan will visit four African countries -- Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon, Senegal -- and Canada from 17 to 31 August. In this connection, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, mobilizing all available government mouthpieces, is propagating as if traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to four African states would be of great success in various fields including political, economic and diplomatic sectors.

However, this is nothing but a deceptive propaganda to conceal the criminal nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of African states. In a word, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of four African states is a criminal trip aimed at fixing the current situation of division and is a pitiful tour by an international orphan to escape isolation at home and abroad.

This is clearly shown by the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan will discuss with priority his so-called reunification line with those countries and he will seek their cooperation in the international arena.

As is known to everyone, Chon Tu-hwan's reunification measures are deceitful ones to conceal his splittist nature and to legalize and perpetuate the present situation of division. Public opinion at home and abroad is unanimously denouncing and rejecting them. Our masses and the broad international social circles are exposing the deceitful and unrealistic nature of the Chon Tu-hwan's reunification measures and denouncing them.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to seek support for his reunification measures during his tour of four African states. This is a plot to perpetuate the nation's division by making the two Koreas an international fait accompli and fixing the present situation of division at any cost. Chon Tu-hwan's tour of African states is a mean trip by an international orphan aimed at escaping isolation at home and abroad. This is clearly shown by his utterances that the purpose of his trip is to improve relations with the nonaligned countries.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is known as a dirty, faithful stooge of the United States, vicious murderer and peerless atrocious tyrant.

The world's people as well as our people are now bitterly denouncing and opposing the Chon Tu-hwan military regime for seeking fascism, war, treachery and vision. The large curb loan scandal involving the Chang Yong-cha couple is an unprecedentedly large-scale monetary irregularity involving the relatives of the wife of Chon Tu-hwan. This incident has enraged our people and incurred international denunciation.

Because of the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju and because of various treacheries, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been isolated in international society. Nonaligned countries, traversing the road of independence against imperialism, have raised their voices to disclose and denounce traitor Chon Tu-hwan's barbarous fascist rule, his act of killing his fellow countrymen and his treacheries.

Isolated and rejected at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to improve in various ways his image from that of a devilish murderer. He is trying to extricate himself from the pitiable position of an international orphan by approaching and attracting nonaligned countries. However, this attempt will be futile. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the top stooge of the U.S. imperialists, subservient human trash, the killer of fellow countrymen and a bellicose element. He is an atrocious enemy of non-aligned countries, not authorized to join the Third World.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has directly participated in the imperialists' wicked, subversive maneuvers for aggression and war and wickedly slandered the Nonaligned Movement. It is very ridiculous for it to clamor about strengthening of ties with the Third World and about cooperation in the international arena.

Through his visit to four African countries, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to placate the antigovernment sentiment at home by diverting the people's attention and to extricate himself from the position of an international orphan by breaking the unity of nonaligned countries by infiltrating into the Third World and by begging for their support. This is an illusion. Vigorously advancing along the road of independence against imperialism, Third World countries will never tolerate the human trash traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has sold out his fellow countrymen by clinging to foreign forces.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must stop the anachronistic act of running counter to the trend of the contemporary era for independence and immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous desire of the people at home and abroad.

ROK AIRBORNE BATTALION SENT TO EL SALVADOR

SK231308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] According to a reliable source at the Ministry of National Defense, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has committed the crime of dispatching an airborne battalion to El Salvador to butcher the people there.

In a secret meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in late March, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, at the request of U.S. President Reagan, agreed to secretly dispatch airborne troops to El Salvador to butcher Salvadoran guerrillas and the people who are waging an armed struggle against dictatorship and for democracy. In return, the Reagan administration pledged to support the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime and promised more military aid to it.

In the secret meeting between Chon and Weinberger, matters related to the troops deployment were discussed, such as when and how many troops would be sent and for how long. Accordingly it was decided that an airborne battalion would be sent in May, in case the Salvadoran situation worsened, more troops would be sent there.

Several ranking officers at the Ministry of National Defense and the Airborne Special Forces Command visited El Salvador in early April and held talks with Salvadoran military authorities to discuss such matters as where the troops would be deployed. In May a battalion of airborne soldiers was secretly sent to El Salvador.

Clad in Salvadoran Government forces uniforms, the airborne troops, as the White Horse Unity did in Vietnam, are butchering the local residents who are engaged in a just struggle against the pro-U.S. military dictatorship, inviting strong denunciation and condemnation.

NODONG SINMUN URGES SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

SK241557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today runs an editorial titled "Let Us Bring About a New Upsurge in Socialist Construction by Giving Full Play to Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance."

The vast tasks facing us and the obtaining situation demand us to give fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance at all units and all posts of socialist construction, it says, and continues:

Self-reliance is the steadfast revolutionary spirit and fighting principle of the communists to solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by their own efforts to the end. Very vast are the tasks confronting us today. The secret of carrying these revolutionary tasks to accomplishment lies in ideological mobilization.

There is no fortress unconquerable when the entire people of the country rise up in a revolutionary manner and struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work for fulfilling their assignments by their own efforts without fail.

For the entire people to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is very important in increasing the economic potential of the country and achieving national prosperity under the banner of the chuche idea.

As the chuche idea indicates, the true way of developing the national economy is to strengthen economic independence. If we are to step up economic construction, we should, of course, strengthen economic cooperation with other countries on the principle of filling each others needs. But the main point of economic construction is, at all events, to actively mobilise ones own strength and home resources.

We cannot successfully carry out the difficult and enormous tasks for socialist construction by depending on others.

By thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in economic construction, our people have built a powerful independent economy capable of satisfying the growing economic demands by their own efforts. We must, as in the past, continue to wage a vigorous struggle for increasing the independence and chuche character of economy. Herein lies the true way of firmly defending and upholding the chuche idea, accelerating the revolutionary cause under its banner and glorifying our country forever as "the homeland of chuche" and "the country of self-reliance."

Today we are building socialism under conditions where the country is divided and the worldwide economic fluctuation is very serious. To firmly defend economic independence and political sovereignty and accelerate the cause of socialism and communism through to accomplishment under such conditions, it is necessary to tightly adhere to the principle of self-reliance.

We should hold as high as ever the slogan of self-reliance to rear all personnel and working people into true patriots never captive to flunkeyism and dogmatism and to make them overflow with the revolutionary traits of believing in their own strength and living in their own spirit.

CORRECTION TO JOINT STATEMENT OF SOCIAL GROUPS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Social Groups' Joint Statement" which was published in the 23 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT:

On page D 10 a passage was dropped from the third line of the third paragraph. The paragraph should read:

The U.S. imperialists are hastening to form the U.S.-Japanese-South Korea military alliance system and are plotting to drag the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a Korean war under the pretext of studying a contingency in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously triggered military provocations against the DPRK....

MATERIALS ON 24 JUNE CABINET RESHUFFLE

New PM Meets Press

SK250131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Acting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop appealed to the people yesterday to contribute to the national development by fulfilling their duties faithfully in their respective walks of life.

Meeting reporters shortly after his appointment as acting prime minister, Kim said he will endeavor to overcome national difficulties amid people's concerted efforts and to dispel an atmosphere of distrust.

Kim said that efforts will be made to create an atmosphere in which the people understand and trust one another, and what should be disclosed is unveiled. He kept low profile by saying, "I am merely embarrassed to assume an important post so suddenly." He also said he will depend on the president's statesmanship, the intelligence of other ministers and the service of ministry officials in carrying out his duties as premier. He said he expects candid criticism and disinterested support from the National Assembly.

The armed forces should be devoted to national defense and defense personnel in the rear areas should not slacken their vigilance, he stressed.

The students are required to address themselves to nourishing their knowledge to contribute to creating a futuristic society, ascribing their possible dissatisfaction with the present situation to the nation's peculiar conditions, he said. The general public should regard college students as those who will lead the future society, instead of taking a dim view of colleges and universities, he said.

The press is urged to present the way the nation is to take by criticizing the government policies on their own merits, he said.

The acting premier said things have become complicated since 1962 when he was minister of education. Ten years ago, the major national issues included the renovation of the political circle, expulsion of famine and realignment of colleges and universities, he recalled. Today, however, things have become complicated amid the growth of personal income, creating misunderstanding and discords, he remarked.

He noted that the premier does not have great power as stipulated by the constitution. "The premier's job seems to be making administrative coordination," he said.

Urges Officials' Cooperation

SK250321 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's new acting [as received] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop Friday pledged to do his best to benefit the nation and its people.

In an inauguration ceremony at the capitol, the former president of Korea University said that Koreans should make a new start, and emphasized that everyone should work hard for success. Kim urged government officials to cooperate with each other and keep the people's interest in mind. He also called on government officials to join him in efforts to overcome current difficulties and to construct a better future for Korea.

Meanwhile, Yu Chang-sun, who served as prime minister for five months and 21 days, expressed his hope that the nation's hoped-for second economic take-off would be realized under the new prime minister's guidance.

Kim replaced Yu Thursday in a reshuffle which affected three other cabinet members.

Finance Minister Comments

SK250246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- New Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik said Friday that his ministry will place top priority on invigorating the Korean economy which is mired in a long recession.

Meeting reporters after formally taking office after Thursday's cabinet reshuffle, Kang also said he will gradually improve financial and tax institutions. Kang stressed that changes in policy will be administered in a way that will not fan inflation.

Kang was promoted from vice finance minister to replace Na Ung-pae who was morally held responsible for the curb loan scandal that occurred in early May.

Energy Minister Comments

SK250314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- New Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol called for the establishment of mid and long-term energy plans, and pledged that he will work for a stable supply and demand of energy in Korea.

Meeting reporters shortly following Thursday's cabinet reshuffle, So said Korea should base its energy decisions further in the future. So, a former economics professor, said his ministry will develop coal, the sole energy source available in Korea, as much as possible, but added that coal development should be made in consideration of the profitability of other energy sources.

So said that energy was the most significant problem in most developing countries and vowed that he would do his best to successfully carry out Korea's energy affairs.

Parties' Reactions Differ

SK250124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Rival political camps showed different responses to a cabinet shakeup in separate statements yesterday.

Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), welcomed the reshuffle as providing a turning point in settling "perturbed" popular sentiments.

The new cabinet is urged to carry out administrative programs in a way which will enable the leadership goals of President Chon Tu-hwan to take root, Kim said.

He said the people should take advantage of the occasion to shake off what he called unpleasant memories (of the recent series of incidents) and make new progress amid national harmony. Kim Chin-bae, spokesman of the first opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said the DKP takes the shakeup as a matter of course, in that those dismissed were held responsible for the recent curb loan scandal. It is regrettable, however, that Deputy Prime Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song and Minister of education Yi Kyu-ho have been retained. Yi Song-il, spokesman of the second opposition Korea National Party (KNP), made a similar comment on the shakeup, saying it was regrettable that Kim Chun-song has been retained as deputy prime minister.

HERALD Analysis

SK250134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] With the major Cabinet shakeup affecting the premier and three key posts, President Chon Tu-hwan put the finishing touch on settling popular feelings upset by the controversial curb loan scandal.

The cabinet change this time accents Chon's resolute will to execute state affairs with a "renewed" determination to refresh the political, social and administrative atmosphere.

Yesterday's cabinet reshuffle was the third made in connection with the loan scandal. The first one was made on May 21 and the second on June 2. The president replaced more than half of the cabinet ministers and the leadership of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Retaining the economic planning minister signifies the government's will to push continuously ahead with the present economic policy programs based on "stabilization," according to political observers. The opposition political camp had demanded his replacement.

The observers put particular significance on the cabinet shakeup this time in that the chief executive respects the opinion of the opposition political parties which demanded the resignation of the prime minister in connection with a series of "disgraceful" incidents this year, including the loan scandal.

It is also a fine example of "politics of dialogue" as the cabinet change took place one week after the president met leaders of the three major political parties to exchange views to cope with national issues of immediate public concerns in the wake of the loan scandal they viewed.

In his meeting with the party leaders, Chon said, "I will consider replacing the ministers concerned...at an opportune time." The president asked them to leave it to him to determine when the shakeup will come.

When the Chongwadae spokesman announced the cabinet shakeup on May 21, he said economic ministers concerned were excluded, although they were morally responsible for the scandal, because the president believed properly desposing of the negative effects caused by the incident was much more important than replacing them.

In view of this, yesterday's cabinet change may be the last "political" step taken by the president in connection with the loan scandal, the observers opined.

The observers stressed the cabinet change reflects the chief executive's strong will to make "a new start" in the execution of all state affairs under the Fifth Republic which has consistently pursued the realization of social justice, and the politics of responsibility and dialogue.

They observed that a series of cabinet shakeups and the restructuring of the ruling DJP which was made in the past one month period would serve as an occasion "to turn misfortunes into blessings" in carrying out state politics.

In fact, the change of the premier and 14 cabinet posts on three occasions virtually means a formation of the new cabinet. The president organized the first cabinet lineup on September 2, 1980, one week after his inauguration as the 11th-term president.

With the appointment of Kim Sang-hyop as acting prime minister, the image of the cabinet has been revitalized because he is a respected scholar who is politically untainted.

The observers predicted that the team of economic ministers, led by the economic planning minister, would play a more influential role in working and carrying out economic policy programs.

DJP CHIEF VIEWS LIFTING POLITICAL BAN

SK240950 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Kwon Ik-Hyon, who came to Kwangju during his visits to various provinces, said on 24 June that "our party's recommendation at the Chongwadae talks will be fully reflected in the cabinet reshuffle."

Regarding the issue on lifting the political ban, he noted that the DJP plans to recommend the proper time for that action in accordance with its effect on national unity. He added: "However, our party has not yet made a correct judgment as to whether the lifting would help or harm national unity."

Noting that "the issue of lifting the political ban is not a question to be argued pro or con by the political parties but is with the sovereign power of the president," Secretary General Kwon did not choose to elaborate.

FORMER PRESIDENT YUN MEETS DJP LEADERS

SK241118 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] On 22 June former President Yun Po-sun invited the chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, Yi Chae-yong; floor leader Yi Chong-chan; and Minister of Health and Social Affairs Kim Chong-ye to his house in Anguk-tong. He talked with them over dinner for 3 hours.

It is reported that the talks focused on the current political situation and the issue of dealing with public opinion. In particular, former President Yun stressed that a correct report on the situation should reach the president and advised: "The government's measures for resolving the situation should be carried out in a resolute manner." He pointed out that if the government enacts the measures sporadically, it cannot impress the people. Instead, it would give the impression that it is being dragged along by developments.

Former President Yun encouraged Minister Kim, with whom he waged the anti-Yusin movement, and told her: "The ministerial position may not suit your personality, but you should do your best even if you have a hard time."

'BRUTE FORCE' DENOUNCED IN DKP INCIDENT

SK250610 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] On 23 June, the day after the outbreak of violence by lawmaker Yun Ki-tae, Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party, took great pains in trying to prevent this case from assuming further serious proportions. He ordered that a meeting of the party Disciplinary Committee be held after he held serious discussions of this matter with party cadres.

Meanwhile, after the outbreak of the case, lawmaker Yun called President Yu at his residence in Sangdo-dong to apologize. However, Yun still seemed to be indignant, reportedly saying: "It is intolerable for anyone to denounce an elder statesman of the opposition camp."

By the way, lawmaker Kim Won-ki, who was assaulted by Yun, appears to be keeping an eye on the measure to be taken by the party Disciplinary Committee within this week, saying to his colleague lawmakers who called to console him: "This is not my personal, private matter alone."

Seemingly struck dumb by such an act of violence staged within the party -- which has taken much pains in trying to resolve the recent political situation -- party President Yu looked very grave in saying: "What can I say?" Party Vice President Yu Ok-u expressed concern over the possibility of intraparty trouble by saying: "It is desirable to resolve this case in a calm manner."

Lawmaker Sin Sang-u deplored the act by saying: "Political brute force is a public enemy of democracy which should be eradicated from this land for good." Lawmaker Ko Chae-chong said: "A resolute measure should be taken on this occasion to prevent a recurrence of such a case." Lawmaker O Hong-sok called for inflicting a harsh punishment, saying: "The act was a violent one which no reason can justify."

HERALD PREVIEWS HAIG TALKS WITH YI POM-SOK

SK240052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Washington's Focus on Seoul"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will be in Washington early next week to meet U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for talks on bilateral relations. The first encounter of our newly appointed foreign affairs chief with his American counterpart might not have come at a better time. It will no doubt advance the solid partnership between time. It will no doubt advance the solid partnership between Korea and the United States a step farther.

Ever since the coming of the Reagan administration in Washington and the Fifth Republic under President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul the two traditional friends and allies have been closer than ever before. Friction involving Korea lobby and the human rights issue came to an end. The Korean-American summit held immediately upon Reagan's inauguration put the once uncomfortable relations on the right track again.

The most significant change took place in the U.S. security policy toward Korea. Precise and realistic grasp of the growing war scare posed by North Korea and the Soviet Union led to renewing of American commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea. Carter's policy of disengagement was reversed to face the threat squarely.

The absence of any major outstanding point at issue between the two governments enables the two foreign ministers to concentrate on matters of overall concern. The Washington meeting is likely to be an occasion for mutual familiarization and information with little bargaining to be done. They may move ahead on the groundwork laid by President Chon and President Reagan last year.

This year marks the centennial of diplomatic intercourse between Korea and the United States. The end of the first century saw maturing partnership on an equal footing. We look into the second century of Korean-American ties which will reach a more productive and meaningful height in all fields of cooperation. Minister Yi and Secretary Haig can blaze the trail toward that end in the upcoming talks.

In principle American commitment to the security of Korea leaves little to be desired. Technically, however, there are such issues calling for greater collaboration as continued modernization of our military hardware and promotion of foreign military sales. Seoul and Washington have to deal with the Korean situation within the context of stability in the whole Northeast Asia.

Assessment of the state of North Korea and inter-Korean relations will be a certain topic of importance. Political infighting as part of the brewing succession struggle affects the external behavior of Pyongyang. Its obstinate refusal to have dialogue with Seoul casts a gloom over the prospect of substantial detente and reunification in the Korean Peninsula. The common stand of the two allies with regard to North Korea should be reviewed and bolstered now.

President Chon recently proposed a summit of Pacific nations. That will tie in with the idea of a Pacific basin community conceived and advocated by some countries in the region. The design may also be taken up during the Yi-Haig meeting for serious consideration. America is expected to assume stronger leadership to achieve greater intergration of the countries in the Pacific. It is most important to keep the focus of American concern and commitment on the sensitive Asian scene as well as on Europe and the Mideast.

MAC MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 26 JUNE

SK250740 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 25 (YONHAP) -- The 414th session of the Military Armistice Commission will be held Saturday at the truce village of Panmunjom, the U.N. Command (UNC) here said Friday. A UNC spokesman said North Korea originally called for a June 24 meeting, but the UNC Thursday made a counterproposal.

HERALD OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN WAR

SK250135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "32 years after the tragedy"]

[Text] Despite the lapse of three decades, there is one spot on the Korean Peninsula remaining exactly the same as before. It is in striking contrast to all that has so giddily changed elsewhere. It is the 155-mile truce line drawn, cutting Korea in half, to silence the guns in the 1950-53 Korean war, a telling product of the cold war whose potency is still palpable here. Also remaining unchanged is the aggressive design of the communists in the North despite their abortive attempt made 32 years ago. This stark reality in no way allows us to forget the nightmarish fratricidal war.

The bitter memory of what began on an otherwise happy Sunday, June 25, 1950, continues to haunt us. Happy people were busy preparing for a holiday outing. Once out in the streets, they sensed something unusual happening. Loudspeakers, hurriedly installed on frayed military vehicles, called on all servicemen to immediately return to their units. Thus started the Korean war which claimed about one and half million lives. For the first time in its history, the United Nations took a collective security action and sent 16-nation peace-keeping forces to Korea to repel the North Korean invaders.

We often wonder if it was totally impossible to prevent the war which, despite the appallingly huge sacrifices made, achieved little except the truce line replacing the 38th Parallel. But the war taught us vital lessons: A most precious one is that we should never permit the foe to make any miscalculation. We must remain strong. In hindsight, our unpreparedness is to be blamed for stimulating Pyongyang's aggressive appetite, which was also whetted by a statement made by a high-level Washington official to the effect that Korea was excluded from America's Far East defense periphery.

Thirty-two years after the tragedy, the nation faces the same threat from the same foe whose internal complications and difficulties keep the irrational regime unpredictable. Amid the continuing economic difficulty, the North Korean ruler is determined to establish a dynasty unprecedented in the communist world. This could tempt the Pyongyang regime to divert public attention to an external problem, a hackneyed tactic so often used by dictators.

The North Koreans' persistence in their southward scheme has been all too tangible as shown by the digging of underground invasion tunnels in the demilitarized zone and the maintenance of a 100,000-man commando force. Especially, it should be noted that North Korea constructed the tunnels while exchanges of visits were in progress between the divided halves in search of a peaceful solution to the territorial division. What is more, the northern communists have persistently sent armed infiltrators into this republic, though most of them were intercepted.

What may also be recalled in this context is the North Korean ax-murder of American officers in the truce village of Panmunjom six years ago. Recently, Pyongyang has stepped up slander and agitation campaigns against Seoul to undermine the political and social stability in the South. Most signs point to the fact that North Korea's intentions remain unchanged.

But today Pyongyang must see the big difference in our half between then and now. We are no longer unprepared as in 1950. In order not to repeat the kind of folly and crime they committed 32 years ago and instead to help bring about a peaceful settlement to the Korean problem, the North Koreans should positively respond to Seoul's standing proposal for South-North dialogue, and the sooner, the better.

SIHANOUK: COALITION TO BE PROCLAIMED OVER 'OUR RADIO'

BK241221 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 24 Jun 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Penang, June 24 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here today that the new tripartite government of which he is president would be proclaimed over "our Democratic Kampuchea radio" in a few weeks' time.

He said the announcement would be made after the first cabinet meeting with the two other Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance leaders -- Khieu Samphan who is vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and prime minister Son Sann -- in Cambodian territory. The government would be based in a secret area near the Thai border, he said.

Prince Sihanouk said he had originally planned to return to Cambodia immediately via Bangkok, but the Thai Government had requested him to postpone his departure until after the foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sithi Sawetsila, returns from a European tour.

Prince Sihanouk, who signed the historic coalition government accord in Kuala Lumpur, is here on a brief visit to meet his old friend, former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. Mr. Son Sann left Kuala Lumpur for Bangkok today on his way back to his jungle base near the Thai border. Mr. Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, left for the Thai capital yesterday.

Prince Sihanouk told newsmen here today that the first task for him after returning to Cambodia was to appoint several ministers. These ministers will fill the positions in the four coordinating committees to be established under the coalition agreement. He reiterated that the purpose of the coalition was to free the country from the Vietnamese "occupation forces." The Cambodians "are not war-mongers, but peace-loving people," he said.

Prince Sihanouk said that after the proclamation of the coalition government, he would personally supervise the recruitment of "young and enthusiastic Cambodians for the Sihanoukian army in my country." He hoped to recruit at least 100,000 people to boost his guerrilla army, now numbering about 5,000.

Prince Sihanouk, who made an impassioned appeal to the United States and all other countries for military and humanitarian aid, said: "We urgently need arms and ammunition besides food and medical supplies. Presently my men are underfed and hungry. Most of them have only one meal a day and some times no meal at all." He said that he would canvass for political, diplomatic and military support for his government immediately after his first cabinet meeting.

About the conditions in his country, he said the Vietnamese were everywhere and had settled down in many areas. "Kampuchea has become a nation without identity and its people have lost their dignity." Prince Sihanouk added that after the Vietnamese aggression, 50,000 Cambodians had fled to France and another 50,000 to the United States and other countries. "Even some of my sons are staying in the United States, and if nothing is done fast, Cambodia's entire population will one day live outside the country, while the Vietnamese occupy our homeland," he said.

Prince Sihanouk, who will be speaking on behalf of the coalition at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly in September hoped to mobilise international support for the retention of the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the U.N.

The Cambodian leader, accompanied by his wife Princess Monique and close aides, is expected to leave for Beijing via Hong Kong, tomorrow.

Details about his flight plans were not available, but In Tam, his commander in chief told AFP yesterday that the prince would probably go to Pyongyang before announcing the formation of the new government in Cambodia. There was no confirmation of a Bangkok report that the prince planned a visit to Singapore.

SON SANN CALLS ON VIETNAM TO NEGOTIATE

BK241401 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister of the newly formed government of Democratic Kampuchea has appealed to the Vietnamese to come to the negotiating table. Mr Son Sann, who is also the president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], said in an interview with the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation that the sooner the Vietnamese agreed to negotiate, the sooner there would be peace in the region. He warned that the coalition government of the three Kampuchean nationalist movements would increase military pressure on the Vietnamese and would harass them.

Mr Son Sann said that although the KPNLF had always strongly supported a political solution of the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese occupation forces were still there. The KPNLF would continue to fully support the political and diplomatic move to implement the various resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea.

The KPNLF president revealed that the Vietnamese had just sent 2,000 fresh troops from North Vietnam to the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said that indicated that the Vietnamese expected increased military pressure on them. Mr Son Sann, who left Kuala Lumpur for Bangkok earlier today, said the leaders of the anti-Vietnamese groups would meet soon to proclaim the formation of the coalition government on Kampuchean soil.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT SCORES KHMER COALITION

BK241550 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK) -- The PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement condemning the Chinese maneuver of creating a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The full text of the statement reads:

The historic 7 January 1979 victory liberated the Kampuchean people from the genocidal regime of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea installed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Chinese expansionists. During the past more than 3 years, under the leadership of the PRK Government, the Kampuchean people have won many important achievements in all fields.

In the face of their failure in the attempts to block the advance of the Kampuchean people and of world opinion's severe condemnation of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- which is guilty of genocide -- calling for its expulsion from the United Nations, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have made efforts to win over to their maneuver some ruling circles of ASEAN in order to harness the three reactionary Khmer groups together and give birth in Kuala Lumpur to the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." In fact, it is the same regime spit upon by the Kampuchean people and world opinion, the same Maoist war machine which threatens peace in Southeast Asia, the same genocidal coat of arms that they have tried in vain to regild in order to maintain its illegal seat at the United Nations.

At a time when in the ASEAN countries, China continues to use pro-Chinese rebels in its subversive activities, when many ASEAN personalities realize the threat created by China against peace and security of their countries, the formation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" in Kuala Lumpur clearly shows the blindness of certain ruling circles of ASEAN which continue to turn their backs on the Kampuchean realities and to trail after the expansionist policy of the Chinese hegemonists in their attempt to foster at their own benefit the confrontation of the ASEAN countries against the PRK and the other countries of the Indochinese Peninsula.

Thailand, the only country of ASEAN having a common border with Kampuchea, continues to authorize "sanctuaries" in its territory to the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmers. Malaysia which is opposed to Kampuchea by no conflict of interests offered its capital as a place for the formation of a "government" hostile to the PRK. Such crude acts of interference in the internal affairs and which harm the security of a neighboring, independent and sovereign country constitute a dangerous precedent for Southeast Asian countries where the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists always maintain their fifth column and use their henchmen to undermine the independence and sovereignty of these countries.

It is in such perspective that once again Sihanouk is pushed onto the stage by the Beijing authorities. Freed by the Kampuchean revolution from the claws of genocide, he turned himself into the advocate of his own hangmen and the hangmen of 3 million of his compatriots and today he is associating himself with the Khmer Rouge, serving as a mask for the ugly face of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

During the past years, the Chinese maneuvers of using the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people and pitting the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries went bankrupt. The new maneuver of creating a so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" running counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people, the Indochinese peoples and the ASEAN countries themselves and against the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is doomed to a certain failure. The process of the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK energetically condemns this maneuver of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists aimed at opposing the Kampuchean revolution and other Indochinese countries. It reaffirms that the PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. The PRK has the right to take all necessary measures to break all activities detrimental to its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PHNOM PENH SEES CONTRADICTIONS IN COALITION

BK241340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "No Reactionary Forces Can Reverse the Real Situation in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Following their most shameful defeat in the war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, the dissemination of the insane Maoist doctrine in Kampuchea and the wanton invasion of Vietnamese territory, the United States, the Beijing expansionists and the reactionary circles of the ASEAN countries have colluded in seeking all manner of perfidious maneuvers to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, particularly to revive the genocidal regime of the Democratic Kampuchean political corpse.

To serve their odious ambitions, the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and ASEAN countries have plotted to muster reactionary Khmer elements into a tool they can manipulate: that is, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

World public opinion is well aware that the long stalemated, blocked and frustrated efforts of the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries -- under the manipulation and instigation of Beijing and Washington -- to put pressure on the three reactionary Khmer groups of Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann to form a so-called coalition government aimed at opposing the PRK have now borne fruit. This coalition government, however, is a mere ghost with nowhere to settle, and is the object of a most adverse reaction from the Kampuchean people throughout the country. As for the bitter dispute over personal interests and prerogatives among the three reactionary Khmer groups -- a dispute that U.S. imperialism, Beijing and ASEAN have vainly attempted to cover up and minimize for a long time -- there is no sign that the three traitorous gangs have reached any entente cordiale at all.

According to a Bangkok datelined 20 June AFP dispatch, the extracts of the agreement on the formation of the so-called coalition government of the three reactionary Khmer groups stress, among other things, that each participating party in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea shall retain its own organization, political identity and freedom of action, including the right to receive and dispose of international aid specifically granted it; and that the coalition government shall have no right to take any decision infringing upon or restricting this autonomy.

This shows that their so-called coalition government indeed has one name, but disparate thoughts.

More important still, although the United States, Beijing and the ASEAN countries have pressured them into sitting together at the same table, these reactionaries have not succeeded in settling their own disputes. To make the struggle for personal gains among the three reactionary groups even more obvious, the AFP 21 June dispatch carried excerpts of a MERDEKA commentary which wrote: The parties to this coalition government will automatically take advantage of events to push the struggle toward their own particular goals.

To the ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese states have continued repeatedly to submit their goodwill proposals in order to settle existing problems with a view to bringing peace and stability to Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries, however, have remained stubborn in refusing to accept these proposals. They have instead continued to pursue a hostile policy by actively supporting the three reactionary Khmer groups in forming this so-called coalition government. So far, they have consistently followed the policy of Beijing and Washington in opposing the three Indochinese countries, thus worsening tension in Southeast Asia.

For the past more than 3 years, under the correct and enlightened leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have waged a valiant struggle to smash and foil all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy of all stripes, and have successfully defended and built their beautiful new regime. Therefore, the just-created so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, despite the support of Beijing, Washington and the ASEAN countries, will never be able to reverse the real situation in Kampuchea.

XINHUA 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' WITH NORODOM SIHANOUK

OW250317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Penang Island, Malaysia June 24 (XINHUA) -- "As a French proverb says, union provides strength, so I deem the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a new demonstration of unified strength to combat the Vietnamese colonialists," Prince Norodom Sihanouk declared in an exclusive interview with XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu here this evening.

After the signing in Kuala Lumpur of the declaration of the coalition of the three factions of the Kampuchean patriotic resistance forces, President Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea flew to Penang yesterday for an unofficial visit at the invitation of former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and Chief Minister of Penang Lim Chong Eu.

Questioned about the significance of the declaration, the prince said: "It is of historic importance, because it implies a bright future of Kampuchea. The coalition came into being earlier than I expected, but actually it is the natural outcome of the situation in Kampuchea. I am satisfied with the declaration which reaches tripartite identity after long discussions and mutual compromises. We hope that through collective efforts and international aid we can liberate our own land eventually and rebuild Kampuchea into an independent and very strong country." The coalition government must resort not only to diplomatic and political means but also to coordinated military actions. "Although there are differences among us, more or less, we are guided now by the common principles set forth in the declaration. The three factions must cherish harmony, cooperation, friendship and mutual understanding," he stressed.

President Norodom Sihanouk said: "We realize that Vietnam is still stronger than us. We have to face difficulties and hardships. I imagine that in the forthcoming dry season the Vietnamese occupation troops may launch still stronger offensives against our resistance forces, but we will not be defeated. Vietnam tries to split the Kampuchean patriotic forces, but they cannot succeed."

Dealing with his visit programme after the assumption of presidentship," he said that within two or three days he would start a brief visit to Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. Then, of course, he would go to his motherland to chair the first session of the Kampuchean coalition government. "I must abide by the tripartite principles and our inner cabinet will make diplomatic arrangements for me to cope with Vietnam's activities," he stressed.

"Our prospect is bright, but only by coalition can we be hopeful," he concluded after pondering. Former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman hosted a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of President Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique.

VODK SCORES NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'SWEET TALE', LIES

BK240922 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Is One of the Expansionist Aggressors and Liars Whose Hands Are Stained With the Blood of the Kampuchean People"]

[Summary] "The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators are completely bogged down and are in total disarray on the Kampuchean battlefield. They will undoubtedly be defeated."

"In order to deal with their defeat, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy are engaged in poisonous and dark diplomatic maneuvers. In his recent interviews with Hanoi radio and Vietnamese papers, Nguyen Co Thach stated that next month he will visit a number of Southeast Asian countries to discuss issues of peace and stability. He said the Vietnamese will unilaterally and partially withdraw their troops from Kampuchea if the ASEAN countries give some positive signals."

The Southeast Asian nations and peoples clearly realize that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors whose hands are stained with the blood of the Kampuchean, Lao, Vietnamese and Thai peoples are the expansionist aggressors who want to swallow Kampuchea and include it into the Indochina federation, and are the Soviet cat's-paws in Southeast Asia.

"The Southeast Asian nations and peoples know that Nguyen Co Thach is an inveterate liar. He changes his mind quickly without taking into account international law or world opinion."

Since mid-1978, the Vietnamese have staged various maneuvers to dupe the Southeast Asian countries. Vietnamese leaders such as Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Co Thach promised to various Southeast Asian leaders that they want to live in peace with all neighbouring countries and have no desire to conquer these countries. "But in fact, some months after Pham Van Dong's visit to ASEAN countries, the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea. And again, after Nguyen Co Thach's statement that Vietnam would not attack Thailand, thousands of Vietnamese troops flagrantly intruded into Thai territory."

Nguyen Co Thach's visit to various Western European countries last April was also a failure because the world knows that the Vietnamese have destroyed peace and stability in this region. "Now, before leaving for a visit to Southeast Asian countries, Nguyen Co Thach talks about a unilateral and partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He sweetly talks of peace and stability. This however, is only a tricky maneuver designed to fool everybody into burying the resolutions of the UN General Assembly -- which call for complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea -- and aimed at hiding their aggressive and expansionist strategy and activities and those of their Soviet bosses in Southeast Asia."

Vietnamese actions are completely at odds with their statements. In fact, the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchea are threatening neighbouring countries and are destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia. "If the Vietnamese really want Southeast Asia to be peaceful and stable, they must stop their war of aggression in Kampuchea by completely and immediately withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Conference on Kampuchea, and respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference."

"The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are determined to continue their struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea and Kampuchean territory is completely and permanently liberated."

SPK REPORTS THAI BORDER PROVOCATIONS

BK231004 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jun (SPK) -- During the week ending 19 June, 59 shellings by Thai-based 120-mm and 82-mm mortars were reported against Kampuchean regions from 1 to 3 km from the border, according to military sources.

Phum Kop, the area south of Preah Vihear temples and the area southeast of the border junction (Preah Vihear Province) came under 10 barrages by Thai-based artillery. In Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces, Thai-based artillery fired 32 times at Thmar Puok, Pailin, the areas south and southeast of Poipet, Kouk Romiet, Samlot, the area west of Ta Sanh and Hill 505. The Pursat region: The sector west of Smat Deng alone came under 17 barrages from Thai-based artillery. On 12 and 13 June some 1,340 120 and 82-mm mortar shells landed in the sector. Pol Pot elements entered Kampuchean territory on many occasions. Kampuchean combatants repulsed them, killing some and capturing others along with their arms.

Thai L-19 carried out reconnaissance flights over Samraong 15 km from the border in Siem Reap Province. Thai armed boats and ships were sighted 111 times between 4 and 14 miles off Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands inside the territorial waters of Kampuchea.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES KAMPUCHEAN ARMY DAY

BK191009 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of defense of the LPDR, today sent a telegram of greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

"During the past 31 years, says the message, the armed forces of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, associated with the people's struggle movement, overcame difficulties and scored great successes. The Kampuchean freedom armed forces, founded in the period of struggle against the French colonialists, stood side by side with the Lao and Vietnamese armed forces to fight against the common enemies of the three Indochinese countries. Basing on Marxist-Leninist and the proletarian international solidarity, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese armed forces successfully (?foiled) the bloody murder clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and Kheiu Samphan." [quotation marks as received]

The message also congratulated the just leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party in the national defence and construction and highly appraised the heroic acts and great success of the Kampuchean armed forces.

The message also expressed gratitude and thanks [to] the Kampuchean armed forces and people for their support to Laos and pledged to do its best to cherish the special combative solidarity and the great fraternal friendship between the two countries and armies and between Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnam solidarity.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENTIANE

BK231159 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, June 23 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association led by its vice president, Valentin Kolobayev, who is also deputy minister of foodstuff of the USSR, arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit.

Meeting With Phoumi Vongvichit

BK240731 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] On the morning of 23 June, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, received the visiting USSR-Laos Friendship Association delegation led by Valentin Kolobayev, minister of foodstuff of the USSR and vice president of the association. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and vice chairman of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association. Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit on this occasion.

During the call, Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit and Valentin Kolobayev conversed with each other in an atmosphere of profound friendship and cordiality. They highly appreciated the close relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, which have been daily developed and strengthened on the basis of proletarian international socialism. Valentin Kolobayev also informed Phoumi Vongvichit of the work and activities of the two friendship associations of Laos and the Soviet Union in their cooperation and mutual assistance.

On the morning of the same day, the Lao and the Soviet friendship delegations met at the office of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association to discuss and exchange views on the further enhancement and strengthening of the friendly relations between Laos and the Soviet Union.

22 JUNE INCIDENT BY LAO FORCES ON MEKONG REPORTED

BK241414 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported today that on 22 June at 1615 two Mekong River patrol boats, Nos. L-391 and L-312, based at the district naval station on Nakhon Phanom, while returning from a patrol mission were fired on by Lao troops using small arms. The boats were attacked when they were passing Ban Hom in Tambon Atsamat, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province, about 50 meters from the Thai bank. The two Mekong River patrol boats returned fire with M-60 machineguns.

The district naval station of Nakhon Phanom dispatched two patrol boats, Nos. L-119 and L-127, and two marine police boats, Nos. 423 and 316, for support. When the boats arrived at the scene of the shooting at about 1630 hours, they were fired on by Lao troops using mortar and small arms. The Thai boats returned fire which lasted for about 10 minutes. A Lao cargo boat which was passing by the area also opened fire on the Thai boats, but was chased away by gunfire from Thai patrol boat L-119. There were no casualties reported on the Thai side.

On 17 June Lao troops on Sangkhi islet opened fire on Thai Mekong River patrol boats, damaging them. After a lapse of only 4 to 5 days, Lao troops once again repeated the act of hostility. The incidents made it clear that the other side is committing provocations as dictated by those behind Laos. The Thai Armed Forces asserts here that such an act will meet with due retaliation.

NATION PUBLISHES 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' WITH SIHANOUK

BK250215 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Penang -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, newly-named president of the Khmer coalition government, told the NATION here yesterday that he wanted to "establish a new relationship with Thailand, a relationship based on friendship and understanding.

Sihanouk, who will visit Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia before arriving in Thailand early next month, said in the exclusive interview: "Thailand has done a great deal for Kampuchea. We will always be grateful for Thailand's assistance."

Sihanouk also disclosed that after a visit to Bangkok, he will proceed to Kampuchea to hold the first meeting of the new coalition government on Kampuchean soil. "Khieu Samphan and Son Sann (vice president and prime minister of the coalition) have both officially asked me to go and preside over that important reunion."

He also disclosed that he had named three of his top followers to represent him in the new coalition government. They are: In Tam, a former premier and currently commander in chief of the Sihanoukist army; Buor Herl, his representative in Thailand and Chak Saroeun, the provisional secretary general of Sihanouk's party, the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Kampuchea. He has been living in France. Sihanouk said he had yet to nominate the fourth representative to the new coalition.

Often described as "flamboyant and mercurial," Sihanouk has also been accused of being "unpredictable." He might be a sensitive person but he also possesses a great sense of humor. "The changing prince has been very consistent -- don't you think?" he smiled.

Sihanouk then turned serious. "Once I saw that we had no choice but to join the coalition, I said I would not be an obstruction to the agreement. I said I would sign any document agreed upon by Khieu Samphan and Son Sann." "I told him that I would sign the document even without reading it first. I would read it afterwards. Sihanouk has never been an obstacle," he said.

Sihanouk said when he arrived in Kuala Lumpur last Monday, Son Sann was waiting for him. "Yes, I saw Son Sann. We had a private chat. He is a very good man, a man of dignity. He was a bit sad. I could understand why. This is not an easy time for us. I was deeply moved to see him again," Sihanouk added.

He told Son Sann: "My Dear Excellency, your old friend Sihanouk is here, with you. We are reunited again, and this time forever. Mr Son Sann is not flamboyant, as the press likes to call me. No. But he is a very wise man."

Sihanouk continued: "What am I doing in this coalition? What is Mr. Son Sann doing in this coalition? Our soldiers are undernourished. They are weak. In Cambodia, we say: War is fought with rice. I am anxious. What will a country like the United States do for my troops? I am afraid the answer is: nothing."

"We need everything. We need food and medicine. Please, help us. We are the ones who will be fighting and dying, for the dignity of our country. Of course, I will talk to China and to the United States," he added.

SIAM RAT QUESTIONS THAI ROLE IN KMER COALITION

BK221030 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Open letter from SIAM RAT's editorial section -- quotation marks throughout as published]

[Text] To the foreign minister, the government and the members of Parliament:

The apparent success of ASEAN in getting the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions -- the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan, the Son Sann group and the Prince Sihanouk group -- to meet in Kuala Lumpur in order to sign an agreement on the formation of a coalition government this week seems to be good news.

Yet, the tremendous effort made by Thailand in this regard has caused great anxiety to the Thai people. The strenuous efforts made by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila throughout the past 2 years on this matter has brought Thailand into a heated diplomatic confrontation with Vietnam. Although he may argue that he was carrying out the resolution of ASEAN and the United Nations, the foreign minister still cannot deny that "the role he played has directly made Thailand a political enemy of Vietnam."

We would like to say here that the role assigned to the Thai foreign minister and the effort which "has earned him an enemy" was a diplomatic role carefully and meticulously drawn up to suit the personal interests of its architects, regardless of whether it was the United States, China or other members of ASEAN, particularly Singapore.

Although he accepted this role with sincerity and good intention, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has unavoidably brought Thailand into the conflict.

Especially with the signing of the declaration to set up the tripartite "anti-Vietnamese" Kampuchean coalition government in the middle of this week -- given the policy and diplomatic role of Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila -- "Thailand will be brought into a military confrontation with Vietnam" immediately.

A condition for the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions provides for economic assistance, and more importantly, the supply of weapons and war materials to those people, especially to the Son Sann group. Also, according to high-level ASEAN officials, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore are committed to this.

Justifying his effort, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila explained that his role was a diplomatic attempt aimed at making Vietnam stand on its own feet free from Soviet influence and strike a balance of power with China in this region.

Although this appeared to be a good political strategy, the implementation of this strategy had an outcome contrary to what was expected.

The United States, from which we tried to obtain promises regarding assistance to Vietnam once the Kampuchean situation demonstrated progress, has rejected the idea of supplying the three Kampuchean factions with weapons. In this connection, China will have to assume the responsibility and more likely than not it will be Thailand's role to assume the burden of transporting weapons to the three Kampuchean factions due to geopolitical considerations.

This country has a government under a democratic system. From whom and since when, however, has the person responsible for the conduct of foreign policy, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila in his capacity as foreign minister, been given the power to put "national stability, security, independence and sovereignty" at risk? Has there been any consultation with or approval from the House of Representatives, the government or the military establishment which is in charge of national defense?

The editorial section of SIAM RAT appeals to the person in charge of making and implementing foreign policy -- that is, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila -- to make a clarification on this matter urgently since "it has brought the country into a military confrontation with Vietnam" and before the country will have to face a real great danger.

[Signed] The editorial section of SIAM RAT

Foreign Ministry Clarification

BK241111 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Thai Foreign Ministry's "clarification" to SIAM RAT's editorial section -- dated 22 June]

[Text] The 21 June issue of SIAM RAT published an open letter by its editorial section to the foreign minister, the government and the members of Parliament commenting on Thailand's role in the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions. The open letter charged that Thailand's role has turned Thailand into a direct political enemy of Vietnam and that the role was the result of manipulations by third countries for their own interests. The letter also alleged that the foreign minister was acting on his own without any explanation, consultation or approval from the Parliament, the government and so forth.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to explain Thailand's role regarding the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions as follows:

The coalition of the three Kampuchean factions is part of the political and diplomatic efforts conducted by ASEAN and the international community ever since Vietnam sent its troops into Kampuchea to overthrow the legitimate government there and occupied it. About 200,000 Vietnamese troops are presently stationed in Kampuchea, a number of them are stationed near the Thai border.

The United Nations adopted three resolutions on the Kampuchean issue in the past 3 years -- resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5. Last year it organized an International Conference on Kampuchea and passed a statement on the search of a political settlement for the Kampuchean problem. The important part of these resolutions and this statement is the manifestation of the desire for the resolution of the Kampuchean problem through political means, which means the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own political future.

ASEAN's efforts in the United Nations involved solicitation of votes for Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat because ASEAN regards Democratic Kampuchea as the legitimate government in Kampuchea -- the government which was forcibly overthrown by Vietnam -- and solicitation of votes in support of its draft resolutions on Kampuchea.

The issues of Democratic Kampuchea's seat and draft resolutions on Kampuchea are inter-related and are an important part of ASEAN's strategy in its efforts to search for a political solution for the Kampuchean problem.

Hence, in order to lend stability to ASEAN's strategy, the establishment of a coalition government in Kampuchea is desirable and essential so as to retain the seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations by means of expanding its support base in the international arena. In the past Democratic Kampuchea had problems about its image, and the trends were that the international community, which disagreed with the policy and principles of the group which represented Democratic Kampuchea, would consider leaving Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations vacant. This would have benefited the Vietnamese side. A coalition government on the three Kampuchean factions would bring increased credibility for Kampuchea because it includes other patriotic Kampuchean groups, particularly noncommunist and Kampuchean nationalist groups.

The three Kampuchean factions met for the first time in an attempt to form a coalition at the international conference on Kampuchea in New York in July 1981. Though that meeting did not succeed in forming a coalition, it led to subsequent talks. The ASEAN countries offered assistance in providing meeting sites, but any agreement had to be reached by the three Kampuchean factions themselves. In September 1981 Singapore provided the three factions with a meeting site, which culminated in their formal statement that they would work on a coalition government. They agreed to form an ad hoc committee to study the formation of a coalition government and the principles governing the coalition. This agreement was witnessed by senior officials of the five ASEAN countries. Thailand, as a frontline state and with a consensus of ASEAN, cannot reject a request that it be used as a site for a meeting of the ad hoc committee. The efforts of the three Kampuchean factions then proceeded stage by stage in Beijing and then in Kampuchea. They eventually succeeded in the formation of the coalition government. The Foreign Ministry has no involvement in any way in the formation agreement. Malaysia, an ASEAN country, allowed Kuala Lumpur to be used as a site for the signing of the agreement on the formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions just recently.

It is therefore clear that the steps taken by Thailand and ASEAN follow the strategy of seeking a political solution to this problem. Thailand and ASEAN supported the proposal on setting up a coalition government and have thus given assistance in finding venues for their meetings and the signing of the agreement, but they "have not been involved in the formation of the coalition" which should entirely be the business of the three Kampuchean factions. Thailand, or ASEAN, "has done nothing to force the formation of a coalition government into existence" and the Thai foreign minister has never made a remark anywhere concerning the supply of weapons or other materials to the coalition government. At the recent annual ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore, the Thai foreign minister did not speak about the coalition government, but only confirmed at the meeting that the three Kampuchean groups had reached agreement. ASEAN is only giving political and moral support to them in accordance with international law because the government of Democratic Kampuchea is still the internationally recognized and legitimate government.

Thailand's role in this matter has received the approval of the National Security Council comprising representatives from the government, police, military and other concerned authorities. This is because it accords with our national interests and security and with the stated policy of the present government given to the parliament on 28 March 1980, that is, to pursue a foreign policy based on the principles of safeguarding national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our basic principles on this matter are: Our respect for the UN Charter and resolutions; our adherence to the solidarity of ASEAN; and our pledge to solve any crisis in the region through peaceful means.

On the contrary, if Thailand remained idle from the beginning and accepted what Vietnam has done or is now doing in Kampuchea, it would then mean that we are ready to stand the risk of Vietnam's threat to our national security in the future. That would mean we accept that we have Vietnam next to our border. What Thailand and ASEAN are doing at present is to uphold the UN Charter and principle with regard to this matter.

In their pursuance of a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, Thailand and ASEAN have taken into consideration the interests of all parties concerned in order to achieve peace. At the United Nation's conference last July, they received the backing from 93 nations. We have all the time displayed our flexibility and invited Vietnam for a dialogue, but we have received no positive response from Vietnam so far. Thailand, or ASEAN, is not a party in a dispute with Vietnam. We have done nothing which can be called a provocation against Vietnam or an effort to create an enemy as we have been charged.

SIAM RAT is known for its good reason and impartiality. We therefore hope that our explanation will answer your open letter which is filled with strong accusations against the foreign minister himself and the Foreign Ministry which have been fulfilling their duty in service of the country with sincerity.

With best regards,

[Signed] Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Information Department

NATION OPPOSES THAI ARMS FOR KHMER COALITION

BK250512 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Thailand Can't Afford Arms Aid to Coalition"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, answering a reporter's question, said on Wednesday Thailand may consider request for military aid from the newly-formed coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance factions. We are surprised and worried to hear this. We think it is definitely a mistake for Thailand to maintain such a precarious position. Thailand is now the only country in ASEAN which has not, at least in public, ruled out the possibility of giving military aid to the new Kampuchean coalition.

Since when has Thailand had more than enough arms for its own armed forces to give away as military aid? All along, we hear our armed forces complaining about shortage of arms and military equipment. Budget constraint compels our armed forces to make do with whatever they have and exercise extreme caution in weapon procurement lest their combat readiness should be unnecessarily lowered.

One does not have to be a military expert to see that the presence of the new Kampuchean coalition in western Kampuchea will soon heat up the Thai-Kampuchean border. In view of this inevitability, our armed forces certainly would need all the weapons and equipment they have for protecting our border. And we may even need to ask for more military aid from our allies.

Other ASEAN countries, such as Singapore and Indonesia, who produce small arms and have surplus for export are in a much better position than Thailand to consider military aid to the new Kampuchean coalition. Yet, none of them have made public statement to that effect. The ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Singapore last week came up with a joint position that avoided committing the five member countries of this regional grouping to supplying arms to the new Kampuchean coalition. ASEAN dialogue partners, particularly the United States, also maintained a noncommittal position on this arms supply question.

It is well-known that the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions have been receiving arms and military supply from sources outside ASEAN.

Since the new Kampuchean coalition has already been approved by these arms suppliers, it is only logical that the arms flow will continue, if not increase. The new Kampuchean coalition will unlikely need to ask for military aid from Thailand or any other ASEAN country.

We have consistently supported Thailand and its ASEAN counterparts in trying to work out a political solution to the Kampuchean question. We hope the new Kampuchean coalition will attract enough support from the international community and manage to defend the Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations General Assembly for another year.

But we strongly object to the Thai policy of accepting requests for military aid from the new Kampuchean coalition. We are afraid this will not serve any useful purpose except opening chances for Vietnam to justify its aggression in Kampuchea.

The Thai Foreign Ministry has always maintained that Thailand is not a party to the Kampuchean conflict. In a letter to SIAM RAT published on Wednesday, a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry underlined this position and reiterated that the foreign minister has never made any public statement on the possibility of Thailand sending military aid to the new Kampuchean coalition. Therefore, we suspect the premier, being cornered by reporters, might have made a slip of tongue. If this was the case, the Thai Foreign Ministry must clarify it immediately.

If the premier's statement, however, truly reflects the thinking of the government, we deplore it. For this is a grave mistake which Thailand must avoid. We do not even have enough arms and military supply for our own armed forces, much less for military aid to any outside group.

SITTHI DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, LEAVES FOR VIENNA

BK241232 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of Thailand Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed at Don Muang International Airport before leaving Thailand for Austria that it was not necessary now for Democratic Kampuchea to open its embassy in Bangkok. Instead Democratic Kampuchea should first solve its own internal problems in Kampuchea.

The Thai foreign minister and his high-ranking official delegation will attend a dialog between Western Europe and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN. He would meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok on 28 July during his Southeast Asian swing.

During the week-long visit he will hold talks with his Austrian counterpart on the Kampuchean problem.

THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION REPORTED

BK190919 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The situation along Thai-Kampuchean border was relatively quiet during the past 30 days. There was no serious incident that affects Thailand, although some sporadic fightings between the Heng Samrin and the Khmer Rouge forces have been reported.

Secretary of the Royal Army, Col Narudon Detwirayut, said that last month some Kampuchean villagers near the Thai territory were recruited to work in communist paddy fields and to help construct a small irrigation dam in a nearby area. As a result, many villagers fled from the area to avoid the hard work.

The situation along the Thai-Lao border was also quiet. The only incident of note was that 52 Lao refugees were sent back to Laos on 25 May. The refugees have chosen to return to their homeland voluntarily.

VNA REJECTS ALLEGED ATTACK ON U.S. DESTROYERS

OW241516 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 24 -- A U.S. State Department spokesman yesterday alleged that a group of U.S. destroyers had been attacked by Vietnamese fishing boats south of Vietnam's Con Son Island during the night of June 20.

This was only a fabrication. The kind of weapons with which Vietnamese fishing boats are equipped are intended for self-defence only and cannot be used to attack U.S. destroyers. Moreover, the Vietnamese navy was not operating in the area at that time.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this groundless charged by the United States.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO. 2

OW241345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Communique No. 2 of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On the morning of 24 June 1982 the National Assembly's Nationalities Council and Standing Committee held meetings.

In the afternoon the National Assembly met in plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under Vice Chairman Cam Ngoan's direction to hear Dao Van Tap, chairman of the National Assembly Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, report on his committee's view on the draft state budget for 1982. Later the National Assembly deputies held group meetings.

HAI DANG WRITES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BK240700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 82 pp 3,4

[Article by Hai Dang: "Correctly Combine the Building of the Central Economy With Development of Local Economies"]

[Text] In the past few years, with the exception of some important achievements, in general the local economies have developed slowly and the relationship between the central and local economies has not been properly settled. It is of note that:

-- We lack a program for developing production. While the capacity of large central factories with modern technical equipment has not been fully used because of the shortages of raw materials and energy, new installations have been built in some localities to turn out the same products (mechanical tools, paper, soap and bicycle tires and tubes) as those of the central factories.

-- Some localities have failed to fulfill their duty of delivering their products to the central government and have withheld raw materials for production and goods for export. There has recently been turmoil caused by the competition among various localities in purchasing commodities for export.

-- The various ministries have not performed well in their role of managing all sectors throughout the country, while the local authorities have neither concerned themselves with nor participated in the management of centrally run economic installations in their localities. Some of them have also considered these economic installations as a "burden" because of the lack of satisfactory policies.

The above situation has perplexed some cadres in conjunction with the results of developing local economies, especially local industries, and has stimulated them to emphasize the centralization and unification of management. This is the main problem which must be studied scrupulously and resolved correctly.

In his work "Some Problems Concerning Local Economies" General Secretary Le Duan clearly states: "From the overall viewpoint, the entire economy will develop based on two key factors -- the unified economic sectors and the local economies, in an already industrialized country, the role of economic and technical sectors is fundamental and decisive. In our country, the development of local economies is very necessary and advantageous from several standpoints. Since we are advancing from small-scale production without any major industries, our economy is still composed of many elements, our resources are scattered and manual labor still prevails.

First of all, only by developing the local economies can we combine agriculture with industry in all primary production installations to form the agroindustrial structure in districts and the industrial-agricultural structure in provinces. This will also help associate agriculture with industry, link the countryside to the cities, bring the highlands and lowlands together, advance the peasant-worker alliance and the party's policy toward nationalities, shorten the process of urbanizing the countryside and industrializing agriculture, and pave the way for socialist construction. This will also create conditions for implementing the people's right to collective mastery over distribution and for enriching and diversifying the day-to-day relationships among people of different localities.

Moreover, the development of local economies fills the role of expanding exports, properly combining the economy with national defense and vice versa, and implementing well the rear support service locally.

The local and central governments work together and the primary role of the local governments must be to work with the central government's assistance. This must be the guideline for developing the local economies.

In developing the local economies, special attention should be paid to the development of districts. The development of districts is of great importance to the advancement of agriculture from small to large-scale socialist production because districts are the areas in which production is reorganized, products are distributed and the three revolutions in rural areas are carried out.

We should correctly establish the relationship between the central economy and local economies in order to develop the latter well. Although the state has issued some regulations on the division of labor, classification of managerial control and the responsibility and jurisdiction of various sectors and local authorities, this relationship is still not well established. Bureaucratic centralism still exists. The phenomena of dispersal and disorganization are occurring more frequently. The root cause of this situation is that we have yet to thoroughly understand the party's economic line and, at the same time, we have not implemented correctly the principle of democratic centralization in economic management. At the fifth party congress the criticism was made that "we have prolonged the system of bureaucratic management through subsidization and the rigid method of restrictive planning which does not enhance the responsibility and initiative of primary production units, localities and sectors, while failing to concentrate properly on those matters which should and must be managed by the central government. With respect to organization and implementation, we have committed the shortcomings and mistakes of being bureaucratic, unrealistic and insensitive to life."

To establish correctly the relationship between the central and local economies, we must thoroughly understand the party's economic line. This is the line of "building the central economy while developing the local economies and combining the central economy with local economies into a unified structure of national economy." This line was asserted and defined specifically for the immediate future. It requires that "we continue to build the central economy into the backbone of the national economy, giving it a key position in the national economy. At the same time, we must strive to develop local economies and promote their influence on agricultural and consumer goods production.

At present, we must properly expand the scope of local economies in terms of production as well as distribution and circulation. We must entrust local administrations with more authority, facilities and responsibility, and demand that they operate more effectively. On the one hand, we must overcome the manifestations of bureaucratic centralism. On the other, we must enforce state discipline, eliminate the phenomena of parochial dispersal and ensure unified and concentrated management for the central government."

The national economy is a unified body composed of the central and local economies without any partition between the central economy and local economies. The policy of building the central economy while developing local economies is aimed at accelerating the process of accumulating capital and concentrating production in order to create a source of strength emanating from the upper echelon, rising from the lower echelon and expanding itself locally to make the economic body "bloom" fully and develop vigorously and effectively. Local economies should not be developed through the distribution of investments by the central government to localities or through competition among localities in developing production and organizing distribution and circulation in an inconsiderate and disorderly manner, causing a confused state of stepping on each other's toes.

To implement the line of building the central economy while developing local economies, those ministries in charge of sector management must hold discussions with local authorities to formulate development plans and to rationally assign the various economic sectors, especially the industrial sectors. In plans, it is necessary to determine clearly which sectors should emphasize development of the central economy while partially developing the local economies, such as the sectors of heavy industry and external trade; which sectors should emphasize development of the local economies while developing the central economy at the same time, such as the sectors of agriculture and food industry; and which sectors should develop both the central and local economies at the same rate, such as the sectors of light industry and communications and transportation. On this basis, we will adjust the division of labor and the classification of management in the primary installations of various sectors in a rational manner to ensure fruitful production and business.

The principle of democratic centralization is the most fundamental principle of economic management. According to Lenin, this principle is completely different from bureaucratic centralism on the one hand, and also from decentralism and anarchism on the other. The implementation of this principle is aimed at "developing adequately and freely not only the characteristic but also the initiative and dynamism of localities and the multifariousness of methods and facilities used to reach the common goal."

By applying correctly the Leninist principle of democratic centralism to the situation in our country, the fifth party congress has indicated clearly that "our economy is composed of many elements of many technical standards and operational scales, and of many forms of production and business. This economy is rife with serious imbalances. To cope with such an economy, there must be a dynamic management system capable of eliminating bureaucratic centralism, sluggish conservatism and widespread subsidization in order to implement correctly the principle of democratic centralism. The new management system which we are using must allow more initiative to be assumed by primary installations, localities and sectors and, at the same time, ensure that those tasks and works to be centrally managed are closely controlled by the central government."

It must be properly understood that centralization and democracy are unified, presenting both aspects of an issue. We cannot and should not oppose centralization to democracy. Both theory and practice have demonstrated that the more correctly democracy is extended, the better conditions are created for centralization and the more correctly centralization is achieved, the better democracy can be promoted. It is dangerous to prolong the phenomena of decentralization and disorganization. These phenomena are caused partly by the condition of small-scale production and partly by the various sectors at the central level. Their root cause is the system of bureaucratic centralism. To overcome these phenomena effectively, the question is not to return to bureaucratic centralism but mainly to implement correctly the system of democratic centralization.

Moreover, it should be understood that the classification of management for localities is not a matter of "distributing authority" but a question of linking responsibility to authority and benefits. If a locality is responsible for doing a task, it must be given proper authority to fulfill this responsibility and, when the task is completed, it must get some benefits. Those localities which perform tasks well will make their people's livelihood a little better than that of the people in other localities. On the other hand, if a locality performs poorly or violates the established systems and principles, it will be dealt with appropriately.

The guideline for classified management is "to firmly control and broadly expand" those jobs which localities can perform well. These jobs must be assigned to localities while the central government will concentrate on the major tasks of national interests. The central government's responsibility is to help local governments mature and enrich themselves under its unified management.

According to the aforementioned viewpoints and principles, the classification of management among the central and local governments in various domains should be settled satisfactorily. For example:

To ensure the planned development of the entire national economy, the central government will be directly responsible for planning those issues of strategic importance to the national economy, such as the fundamental balances between agricultural and industrial accumulation and consumption; export and import; general investment norms and major projects of some important key economic sectors such as agriculture, heavy industry, and rail and sea transportation; and balances in some vital economic fields such as labor, finance, currency and pricing. The central government must also directly formulate plans for some strategic materials such as fuel and steel and for consumer and export goods such as grain, clothing materials, paper, rubber and coffee....

Every locality (province, cities and districts) is a level of general planning. Local plans must ensure by all means the balance between local production and consumption (the most essential balance). At the same time, they must enable localities to make ever greater contributions to meeting national demands. The economic relationship between the central and local governments is one of bilateral relations based on obligations. The central government provides localities with the necessary means to promote the development of local economies and localities make contributions to the central government in order to develop the national economy.

With a view to ensuring fulfillment of local demands and obligations to the central government, localities can make decisions based on state systems and policies of management to formulate local economic development plans and rational economic-technical projects, concentrating on the development of their own strengths. Localities are authorized to expand their economic, scientific and technical relations and cooperation with the central government and among themselves. They may get foreign exchange loans for imports and exports. Local governments may determine policies concerning local issues. In performing these tasks, they must get central guidance and must absolutely not act against the common national policy.

It should be asserted that the policy of having localities participate directly in import and export activities is correct. It is only necessary to correct some deviations and stipulate clearly: The central government will assume the unified administrative and economic management of all exports and imports throughout the country and will directly manage the export and import of those materials and goods of vital importance to the national economy. Localities are responsible for producing and delivering the most important goods to the central level for export, using a stipulated portion of foreign exchange. Deliveries made in excess of the plan norms will be entitled to higher portions of foreign exchange.

In addition to those export goods placed under the central unified control, localities can produce export commodities under their own plans, using various appropriate forms.

The exports and imports which are made directly by localities are placed under the unified management control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade with regard to markets and prices. If several localities are exporting or importing the same goods within a given market, the Foreign Trade Ministry will organize and unify the exports or imports into a terminal. Most likely, a locality which has a port or produces a large volume of goods may be delegated the authority to deal with trade relations for other localities. Various forms of joint business, trust or definitive purchases and sales may be used by other localities in dealing with this representative locality.

Localities are authorized to use nearly all the foreign exchange coming from the export of goods produced beyond plan norms. However, if they have not fulfilled the norms for delivering export goods to the central government, they must reimburse a portion of their earned foreign exchange.

A similar classification of management should also be made in other domains.

In order to link the central economy closely with local economies, we should also correctly implement the principle of combining management by sectors with management by localities and territorial divisions.

Those ministries in charge of sector management must assume the direct managerial control of their subordinate economic organizations while administering the whole sector throughout the country. They must pay special attention to the formulation of long-term strategy and economic-technical development plans for the entire sector to meet the national demands for the sector products. They must formulate economic-technical projects for specialized sectors, organize the division of labor and cooperation in production within the sectors, between the central and local governments, and among the various economic components.

The State Planning Commission and related ministries will study the regulations on the division of labor; the classification of management authority over equipment, materials and goods (both consumer and export), and on the management of budget, investments, capital construction projects and prices. These regulations will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for prompt publication.

All ministries will function, study and modify the management institutions, policies and systems along the line of linking responsibility, authority and benefits together, and link the central economy closely to local economies. The more attentively localities serve the central economy, the more benefits localities will get. The more satisfactorily ministries perform their function of sector management, the more advantageous it will be to the ministries.

To settle correctly the relationship between the central economy and local economies is a fundamental and urgent matter in economic development and management. By correctly implementing the fifth party congress resolutions, we will certainly be able to overcome both bureaucratic centralism and decentralism and disorganization, and we will contribute to changing the present situation and advance the economy.

DIRECTIVES ISSUED ON KHMER, CHAM COMPATRIOTS

BK241115 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 12 May 1982, the Council of Ministers issued Directive Nos 122-CP and 121-CP on tasks concerning Khmer and Cham compatriots respectively.

The directive on tasks concerning the Khmer compatriots specifies:

At present a number of peasants among the Khmer compatriots still have no land or insufficient land for cultivation and they face numerous difficulties in their daily life. Provincial people's committees must continue to mobilize these compatriots to work in collectives. Tasks concerning the rearrangement of land and cooperativization must be accelerated at localities where these tasks have not been scrupulously carried out so as to provide land for all peasants.

Plans must be formulated to change the living conditions of compatriots in those localities where the old social conditions still exist, mostly in densely populated areas near pagodas, cities and towns, and where land for cultivation is lacking. These plans must be designed to redistribute the population, organize land reclamation, build new economic zones and motivate the people to work on state farms.

Localities must study the issue and provide a proportionate amount of land for each pagoda in accordance with the state's land policy. They must encourage and assist the Khmer compatriots to restore and develop their traditional occupations such as growing mulberry, raising silkworms, weaving silk and straw mats, raising cattle, producing salt and fishing and so forth in both collective and family economic forms.

They must expand and consolidate grassroot trade cooperatives in order to promote local agricultural products and goods, satisfy the requirements for production, improve the people's daily life, and limit or eliminate private business which earns profits by selling goods at higher prices while buying them at lower prices. They must motivate the people to contribute to the business fund of villages and the welfare fund of collectives and agricultural cooperatives. They must try in various ways to help peasants and poor families, eliminate usury and the purchase of rice before it ripens — a normal practice among the Khmer compatriots.

A number of Khmer compatriots at the border area who have left their homes due to the consequences of the recent war are still faced with difficulties in production and their daily life. Provincial and district people's committees must pay attention to them and formulate concrete and effective plans to help them. The ministries of supply and forestry must review the matter and provide these localities with additional construction materials to help the Khmer compatriots rebuild their homes and help build public welfare establishments such as schools, hospitals and so forth.

Along with motivating the local people to build schools, localities must allocate a budget for repair, building or installing equipment in these schools. They may ask pagodas for permission to use their schools and must maintain good relations with these pagodas and respect the people's freedom of religion.

In localities where the percentage of Khmer students is small, those who have completed general education in primary schools may further their studies in secondary schools without having to sit for final examinations.

Supplementary education must be accelerated to promptly eliminate illiteracy among the people. Full-time supplementary education schools must be maintained at districts where many Khmer compatriots are living to enable Khmer cadres to take turn in attending school, including grassroots Khmer cadres.

Localities must motivate the Khmer compatriots to oppose the enemy's schemes and activities which are aimed at sowing division among the people of various nationalities, carrying out psychological warfare activities in order to undermine the cooperativization movement and the implementation of the troop recruitment law. They must promptly train a contingent of Khmer cadres for various sectors and echelons, especially grassroots cadres.

At villages where the majority of the people are Khmer compatriots, all key positions in the people's committees must be held by Khmer cadres. At villages where Khmer cadres have been appointed, training must be conducted to turn them, in a short period of time, into cadres responsible for tasks concerning agricultural collectives and cooperatives.

The directive on tasks concerning the Cham compatriots specifies:

Measures must be taken to satisfactorily solve the problem of land and ricefields in localities where the amount of land per capita for cultivation by the Cham compatriots is still low, such as in An Giang Province. These localities must positively mobilize the compatriots to build new economic zones. Localities where there are people leaving for new economic zones and localities receiving new resettlers must fully implement all government promulgated policies regarding this task. At the Vinh Hanh New Economic Zone in An Giang Province, assistance must be provided to help the Cham compatriots plan and rebuild their homes and living quarters, build public welfare establishments such as schools, nurseries, shops, public health posts and so forth, and repair roads to ensure effective communications. Cases of land conflict involving land for pagodas, cemeteries or for worshipping the peasants' ancestors must be studied and discussed democratically in order to find a rational solution to solve this problem in accordance with the government's land policy.

Various echelons of the authorities must promptly consider and satisfy all requests made by the people in localities to promote production. These localities must encourage and help the Cham compatriots to restore and develop their traditional occupations such as raising silkworms, growing cotton, weaving, fishing, raising cattle and so forth in both collective and family economic forms.

For those unemployed Cham compatriots who are living in cities and towns and who have not engaged in certain occupations, localities must encourage them to work in handicraft and artisan production establishments and formulate concrete plans to motivate them to engage in production.

In the cultural, educational and public health domains, localities must protect and preserve all Cham pagodas. Renovation work at the symbolic Po Klong Garai Pagoda in Thuan Hai Province must be continued in order to turn this place into a scenic spot.

Special attention must also be paid to the Islamic Cham compatriots. Plans must be formulated to admit more Cham students into various classes and create favorable conditions for Cham youths to attend schools, especially at higher levels.

The directive clearly specifies that measures must be taken to encourage these compatriots to participate in the movement to defend the fatherland by recruiting youths who are reaching military service age in each district and province.

Localities must also protect the Cham compatriots' rights to participate in administrative organs, voting, running for people's councils and committees at various echelons. In villages and districts where the proportion of Cham compatriots is more than one-third the population, the people's committees must include Cham people. At localities where there are many Cham compatriots, Cham cadres must hold key positions in leading and management organs, especially at grassroot units.

NEW ZEALANDFREEZE ON WAGES, PRICES, SERVICES IMPOSED

BK221253 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Wellington, June 22 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government tonight imposed a 12-month freeze on all wages, prices, interest rates, rents and services.

Announcing the wide-ranging freeze, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said it was a package "to stop inflation in its tracks over the next year".

New Zealand, with inflation at nearly 16 percent, was suffering in international markets because of on-going inflation, he told the country in a nationwide television and radio broadcast. "Most New Zealanders today believe inflation is our number one enemy, and they are right," Mr Muldoon said. With inflation internationally going down New Zealand had "a unique opportunity to reduce inflation, even if it causes us some inconvenience in the short term".

Dividend rates, directors fees and professional charges were also included in the twelve month freeze. Mr Muldoon said that with the country's new wage round talks about to begin "it's the right time" to impose controls. Goods and services prices will not be allowed to rise above the price applying at midnight," he said and he warned only tax changes or import price increases will allow internal prices to change. Maximum deposit rates have also been imposed on finance houses and banks. Mr Muldoon warned penalties would be imposed on landlords who attempted to avoid the controls on all land and buildings.

The sweeping wage and price controls are the most dramatic step taken by a New Zealand government in recent years in any anti-inflationary package. A similar freeze on wages and prices in 1976 lasted only four months. The country's unions immediately vowed to fight the wage controls. While manufacturers warned they were the wrong measure and would not succeed.

But the prime minister said the annual budget, due in the next four to six weeks, would provide substantial reductions in personal income tax to offset the freeze on wages and salaries.

NEW CALEDONIANEW COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT DOMINATED BY INDEPENDENTISTS

BK181437 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Noumea, June 18 (AFP) -- The French Pacific island of New Caledonia has a new Council of Government dominated by Independentists, after a major political crisis sparked last Tuesday [15 June] by a vote of no confidence in the previous council.

The new council, with five Melanesians among the seven members, was voted in by 22 of the 36 territorial assembly members in today's election, which was boycotted by the ousted RPCR -- Rally for Caledonia in the (French) Republic.

There is a simmering independence issue here among the 160,000 islanders, who include the main ethnic group of 60,000 Melanesians known as "Canakesh", and 50,000 Europeans. The nickel-rich island was granted a measure of autonomy by France under 1979 constitutional reform.

The Independentists on the new council include Mrs. Yvonne Hnada of the Caledonian Socialist Party, the first woman to sit on the island's executive, Jean-Marie Tjibaou (Caledonian Union), Henri Bailly (Canakue Socialist Liberation Party), and Andre Gopea (Melanesian Progressist Union). Mr Tjibaou is tipped as the likely new vice-president of the council to succeed Dick Ukeiwe (RPCR) in voting scheduled for June 22.

The members of the Federation for New Caledonian Society (FNSC) who served on the previous council, Gaston Morlet and Stanley Camerlynck, were reelected. Henri Wetta was the only RPCR member to be elected.

Council of Government Named

BK230639 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Noumea, 22 June (AFP) -- Independentist Jean-Marie Tjibaou today was named vice-president of New Caledonia's new Independentist-dominated Council of Government.

The post makes him de facto head of the seven-member council, which exercises broad executive control over this nickel-rich French Pacific island. Mr Tjibaou, who was considered likely to win, will be in charge of general administration, budget, planning and development. High Commissioner Christian Nucci, who presides over the council as state representative, has no vote.

The new council was elected Friday amid a political crisis sparked by a vote of no confidence in the previous council. The election, by members of the local territorial assembly, was boycotted by the ousted RPCR -- Rally for Caledonia in the (French) Republic.

A 1979 statute granted a measure of autonomy to the island, where there is a simmering independence issue among the 160,000 residents.

The voting today gave Henri Bailly, another Independentist (FI) will be in charge of youth education and Yvonne Hnada, the first woman on the island's executive, the social affairs portfolio. Gaston Morlet and Stanley Camerlynck, both members of the Federation for New Caledonian Society who served on the previous council, were given respectively the rural affairs and land reform and the transport and tourism portfolios. Henri Wetta, an independent, will be in charge of health and penitentiary affairs.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN POLICY TOWARD ANZUS, U.S. CRITICIZED

BK230959 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, has accused the opposition leader, Mr Hayden, of creating massive doubts over the Australian Labor Party's attitude to Anzus and the United States. He said Mr Hayden's change of attitude on the question of nuclear-armed ships entering Australian ports has caused confusion over what the Labor Party really wanted.

Mr Hayden said nothing he had said previously would prevent the use of Australian ports by ships of allied or treaty partners -- and this included nuclear-armed ships. Mr Hayden did not dispute that this represented a backdown on his previous view that nuclear-armed vessels should not be allowed into Australian ports. He has also moved to dispel rumors of a challenge to his leadership in the light of his backdown.

In return, Mr Fraser claimed that it will take more than a statement from Mr Hayden to dispel the public's skepticism.

END OF CONSTITUTIONAL LINKS WITH UK ANNOUNCED

BK250851 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The federal government has announced historic legal decision taken at the premiers conference in Canberra which ended today. Residual constitutional links with Britain other than the crown are to be abolished. The decision means an end to appeals from Australian courts to the Privy Council in London. This makes the Australian High Court the final court of appeals for all Australian legal matters.

The Attorney General, Senator Durack, says the decision conforms with Australia's status as a sovereign nation. He said the resolution adopted by the premiers conference made it clear however that Australia's connection with the British crown would be preserved.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES MEETING WITH HOLDRIDGE

BK241551 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge, who arrived in Jakarta yesterday evening, this afternoon held a meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Pejambon, Jakarta. Matters of mutual interest were the main topics of discussions between Minister Mokhtar and his guest.

Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that his talks with the ranking U.S. official dealt with bilateral relations besides regional and international issues, including the Kampuchean problem. He said both sides welcomed the establishment of the coalition government by the Kampuchean resistance groups. Indonesia also urged the United States to approve the sea law document which was approved by the United Nations recently. Minister Mokhtar also expressed the hope to Holdridge that the upgrading of Sino-U.S. relations would not be detrimental to the interests of Southeast Asia.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA, ROMANIA

BK250937 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0925 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 25 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is to make an official five-day visit to Romania beginning June 30, 1982 as guest of his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei.

The Foreign Ministry said in a press release Friday Mokhtar would be going to Romania to reciprocate a visit to Indonesia by the Romanian foreign minister in 1981. During his stay in the East European country the foreign minister will hold talks concerning matters of common interest and efforts to step up cooperation between the two countries in dealing with world problems.

Mokhtar Thursday afternoon left Jakarta for Vienna, Austria, to attend an ASEAN-West European congress dialogue sponsored by an Austrian organization.

MOKHTAR INTERVIEWED ON ASEAN MEETING

BK191221 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 82 p 14

[By Leslie Fong and Lee Kim Chew]

[Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's "post-conference" interview with THE STRAITS TIMES following 15th ASEAN ministerial conference]

[Text] Q. How would you describe your talks with the other four foreign ministers over the past two days? Do you think the discussions have reinforced understanding and solidarity among the member countries? What else do you think ASEAN should strive for to achieve in the next few years?

A. I think the discussions have always been very frank, full of goodwill, and because they are based on a common understanding and determination, this makes ASEAN a success.

This certainly contributes to the solidarity of ASEAN. As for the results of this meeting, I would say they have been very successful in that while we did discuss Cambodia, it was not unduly over-emphasised.

We did discuss other things which are properly the concern of ASEAN as an economic and cultural association. We took note of the progress that has been made in the economic field.

But why I think this meeting stands out is because of the increased level of achievements in the field of cultural cooperation. I mean the climatic atlas, the compendium of climatic information, the air reports (AIREP), and then the ASEAN sculptures -- these are only a few examples of this increased cooperation in the cultural field.

I think this is very encouraging. So ASEAN cooperation is broadening, widening its horizon. Now I think ASEAN cooperation encompasses all aspects of human endeavour.

The second reason why I say this meeting has been gratifying is that there was a great deal, a healthy dose, of realism. For instance, the decision to establish a task force to review our achievements over the past 15 years signifies a healthy attitude.

We are not just satisfied with the results we have achieved so far. We are not becoming complacent. On the contrary, for better and better.

So all these things, taken together, give me reason to be very satisfied. It has been a well-balanced kind of meeting with a healthy dose of realism.

Q. You were reported by ANTARA (Indonesian news agency) to have said at a recent ASEAN symposium in Semarang that whatever happened, ASEAN should remain an instrument for vital regional cooperation.

You were also reported to have said that there was need for strong solidarity among the ASEAN people, particularly in facing threats and interference by foreign powers which could threaten the security and stability of this region.

How do you think ASEAN cooperation and solidarity can be improved further, and what must be done by each member nation? Are there other areas of cooperation that ASEAN should look into more closely?

A. Yes, I'm glad that your prime minister in his opening speech said exactly the same thing. Perhaps you might also want to know why I said that.

It's because what I do not want ASEAN to become is a kind of organisation which just reacts to events, which it was in danger of becoming, if we just continued what we were going to do, getting us more and more obsessed with the Cambodia question as if nothing else was there.

I'm not saying that it's wrong to pay attention to the Cambodia question. Of course we are concerned about that. But there is more to it, to life in Southeast Asia, than just Cambodia.

After all, it's a problem of the Indochina states. It's Vietnam's problem really, you know. And that's why I say this. And I found the same things were said by your PM, almost in a similar tone.

Q. Do you think that ASEAN has been pushing the Cambodia issue too far and too hard?

A. No, I think when we did that, it was right. At the right time, we did the right thing. The thing to do now is to wait for the reaction from Vietnam. Why should we go on pushing this thing and Vietnam doing nothing, not reacting?

And this is a strange situation. I think we have been bending over backwards to try to find a solution, even to be accommodating to Vietnam.

The Manila communique shows a high degree of reasonableness on our part. Now we feel it is high time that the other side also shows some response, and we haven't seen anything so far.

Q. In that connection, what are your personal assessments of the situation? Do you foresee the Vietnamese wanting to respond?

A. There are times when they seem to be responding, like what has been reported in the press of late. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been saying he wants to come here and all that. Well, let's hope that it really comes about because then we can talk.

Q. Just now, you said at the press conference that you have not seen the official reports about the so-called breakthrough achieved in Bangkok in the formation of the coalition government. But do you now personally feel that the coalition is likely to come about soon? What do you think are the prospects?

A. Well, frankly the effort has not yielded much results so far and the whole process has not been encouraging. But I've always said that it's not impossible that this coalition can be formed at some point in time because, let's say the Khmer Rouge is holding out... What are their prospects if, supposing ASEAN support in the international arena is withdrawn? So maybe they have come to realise that they better accept half a loaf if they can't get the whole bread. Or maybe it was Son Sann who came to terms with reality. It was bound to come and if this report is true, of course I welcome it.

Q. What about China's seemingly very tough attitude about wanting the Khmer Rouge to be the dominant faction?

A. That's understandable because the Khmer Rouge has been their protege all along. I mean that's only natural, but we are also legitimate in showing them what we want.

Q. Is it possible to have a situation where the Khmer Rouge may be willing to drop their demands and form the coalition but their Chinese backers are not prepared to, because they have totally different objectives in that they want to bleed the Vietnamese white? So they may not allow the Khmer Rouge to come to a coalition.

A. Well, then the Khmer Rouge has to make up its mind.

Q. In the interview you granted the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL published on May 17, you said that the Cambodian problem, often viewed as a conflict between China and Vietnam, could be solved quite differently in a sophisticated manner...

A. No, I didn't say it could be solved quite differently. In the solution, other aspects should be taken into account, that is, the ASEAN angle to it.

Q. I think you were also very firm in your interview that the solution must come from the international community....

A. Sure, I don't buy this argument of the Vietnamese that it's only a regional problem. How can it be? It's not even a problem between Vietnam and ASEAN really, if you ask me. It's basically a problem between Vietnam and China but with an ASEAN angle to it because Thailand happens to be caught in the middle. And that's why it is for us to make China aware of that.

Maybe we haven't pushed this angle hard enough. That's why China had been taking us for granted. But now they have sat up and noticed us, I think, very much so.

Q. But Vietnam appears to be still playing the line on finding a regional approach to solve the Cambodia problem, and making suggestions on the removal of "Chinese hegemonistic expansionism." The latest reiteration of these statements came from its deputy foreign minister, Mr Vo Dong Giang, on June 3 at the Havana meeting of the Non-aligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau.

A. Oh yes, but that's understandable. It is the system in their decision-making process. It's very hierarchical and they go by their political directives which, unless these are changed, will remain.

So they go from one meeting to another and unless the directive is changed, in subsequent meetings, they just plug on the same line, that's the system. It's a very disciplined system, I would say. If you talk to a man from Vietnam or any other communist country, you will not notice any difference whether you talk to somebody at the bottom or right up to the very top. They take the same line. You can't expect, in that system, people to take a decision ad hoc, as things come. It's not the way they operate.

Q. But do you perceive the Vietnamese as trying to put a wedge in between the ASEAN nations by concentrating on saying that certain political circles within ASEAN are pandering to Chinese hegemonism...

A. They can do that, of course. I mean we cannot keep them from doing that. But we must make sure that such tactics do not succeed.

Q. When do you want to meet Mr Thach?

A. I was thinking of October. I said as much to the Vietnamese ambassador before he left (for Hanoi). Really, I haven't arrived at a mutually agreeable date. But if he does go to Singapore and Malaysia in July, then for practical purposes I might go along with it. Otherwise, he has to come twice. I just keep things open to see what happens. It's not even certain that he is coming. I really prefer October for practical purposes.

There is the Ramadan. Then I have the Islamic conference, the non-aligned summit, the UN General Assembly. The schedule is kind of tight between now and September, and I am going on a trip with my president in the beginning of October. That's why I was thinking of the second half of October.

Q. What do you think Mr Thach will bring with him if he does visit Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia because so far, Vietnam has not conceded an inch?

A. Oh, I really don't know. How could I know?

Q. Do you think it's going to be more than a public relations exercise, in view of the timing of his visit with all these events coming up?

A. I hope so. It would be very helpful if they make some moves.

Q. It was suggested in the past that if the Vietnamese dropped their intransigent attitude, they could then come to some kind of economic cooperation with ASEAN and we could help them. Is this still valid?

A. Sure. We said it in Manila.

Q. Why then do you think the Vietnamese have so far not taken up that offer, opting instead to depend on the Soviets?

A. Because now they are very ideological.

Q. And with the recent re-election of largely the same people into the Hanoi Politburo, what are the prospects of them wanting to change their ideological line?

A. I don't know. I won't comment on that.

Q. Regarding this Vietnamese proposal for a regional conference, what do you think of it if Mr Thach brings it up again?

A. Well, he gets the same answer.

Q. On the point about the ASEAN task force, the review, the progress and so on, what would you say should be the new directions and challenges for ASEAN?

A. Well, we can say that definitely only after the review has been made. But for the time being, I would say more initiatives, more programs in the educational and cultural fields precisely because we have such different backgrounds. And when we are talking about economic cooperation, then at least one should speak one language, if not literally, then figuratively. One should come, at some point, to close cooperation in the education of ministers of the different countries.

They cannot be completely similar, of course, but more similar to each other. At some point, people should be readily exchangeable from one school to another. But that's a far way off. Yet this thing, people have not even started studying it. Everybody is educating his people in his own way.

Now, how can you have meaningful cultural cooperation, ASEAN cooperation, when they approach education, for instance, in different ways? And this is something that is suitable for study. I think there is some scope there.

Q. Have you in mind any immediate objective?

A. No, I'm not an expert. Another field would be law. I mean there are so many different legal systems and it's difficult even to communicate. I mean really to get substance through economic and cultural cooperation, and also to give more positive direction to the cultural exchange that is already taking place, in a spontaneous manner. Now I said positive direction because everybody knows that now we are pirating each other's artistic results, you know. I mean things like songs, stories, and all that... We find this is to the detriment of another ASEAN member country's authors or copyright owners. Now I don't think that's right. And you can't say, 'Well, we are not a member of the Berne Convention so we can do that with impunity.'

Well, if you have no concern at all for your neighbour or for the authors domiciled in the neighboring countries, that will be allright. You cut each other's throat.

But I wouldn't say that's the ASEAN spirit. By all means have that kind of cooperation or exchange, but why not have some copyright agreement, for instance, an ASEAN one, a limited one, because now you have this anomaly... performers getting a very high fee but the copyright owner getting nothing. And the same thing with books. Publishers are earning a lot from pirated books but the authors get nothing.

I'm not pinpointing specific things because I don't know, but I do know these things are happening. People have been complaining, and it is only when you really tackle these things that you get substance on this cultural cooperation. Otherwise it's empty words. I'm a very practical man. I just give you some examples.

Q. I would like to move on to the ASEAN Secretariat. What role would Indonesia like to see for the Secretariat in Jakarta?

A. We would like it to take over more of the work that is now being done by the national secretariats in member states. It is understandable that in the beginning, each country pitched in and did some of the work of ASEAN. But we are still doing that after so many years. It's a terrible drain on the national foreign offices. The preparation of an ASEAN meeting -- the paperwork and all that -- should be done by the ASEAN Secretariat. This can and should be done.

Why are there so many ASEAN meetings? Because frankly, senior officials very often go to a meeting not well prepared. They have other duties besides ASEAN assignments. So what do they do? You can't really expect them to have their preparations done until maybe a few days before they leave for the meeting.

That's why these meetings very often are not as productive as they should be. So what do they do? In the end, they decide to have another meeting. That's why we have so many of them. Now, you can welcome this because it stimulates travel and tourism. But if you want to get results, I think the paperwork has to be done properly. That's where the ASEAN Secretariat can come in. So when officials go to a meeting, they can make decisions and not start the discussions there, or only start thinking there. I mean you can't work that way. And that's how we have been working all these years.

Q. The last question is on bilateral relations. Bilaterally, are there any disappointments with Singapore in Indonesia?

A. They are excellent. They have never been as excellent as before. They have been excellent for quite some time. No problem.

POLICY TOWARD IRIAN REBELS CHANGING

BK151058 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 15 Jun (AFP) -- by Suharyono -- Indonesia appears to be abandoning its "soft policy" and cracking down on secessionist Irianese rebels who have been undermining its relations with neighbouring Papua New Guinea (PNG). Indonesian armed forces in the remote province of Irian Jaya (former Dutch-held West New Guinea) launched a "policy of persuasion" three years ago refraining from destructive military operations against members and supporters of the outlawed "Free Papua Movement" (OPM) in the hope that they would voluntarily give themselves up. "But the OPM has abused our gesture by stepping up activities involving the PNG. If tolerated, they will eventually spoil our good ties with our neighbour PNG", an official source said.

The Foreign Office summoned the PNG charge d'affaires here, Wilson Ephraim, last Wednesday and gave him a strongly worded statement denying PNG charges that Indonesian troops in Irian Jaya had violated their common border by crossing into PNG to chase OPM rebels. "We wanted to issue the statement two weeks ago, soon after receiving detailed reports from Irian on the alleged violations, but we decided to wait until after the general election in PNG (held on June 5)", the sources said.

The diplomatic row followed the recalling of PNG Ambassador James Gegeyo to Port Moresby for "consultations" after PNG Prime Minister Julius Chan made the charges in his election campaign speeches last week. PNG charged that Indonesian troops entered the PNG territory on May 14, 15 and 21 in hot pursuit of the OPM rebels, but Indonesia countered that it launched no military operations along the Irian-PNG border on those dates. The statement said the PNG had failed to abide by the 1979 border agreement obliging the PNG Government to inform Indonesia when OPM rebels used PNG territory to carry out anti-Indonesian activities.

Jakarta was said to be considering proposing joint border military operations against the rebels, who allegedly took 58 Indonesians hostage in a raid on a sawmill near Jayapura in Irian Jaya last year. (Indonesia said that all 58 had been freed but PNG's Foreign Affairs Department said today that 13 were now in Papua New Guinea, nine were still unaccounted for and there were rumors some had died of malaria and malnutrition.) The OPM problem should not disturb good relations between Indonesia and PNG, a military officer said, adding "If the signatories want to implement the agreement, they must not allow trouble makers to operate in their territories".

The backbone of the OPM had in fact been crushed about eight years ago when their leader Lodewijk Mandatjan gave himself up together with thousands of his men. But OPM remnants had quietly consolidated their supporters led by former Army Lieutenant Seith Rumkorem, and former Irian Governor Eliezer Bonay (now in Sweden) then also joined the group.

The OPM launched a daring operation near the Irian capital of Jayapura in 1979 kidnapping the Provincial Legislative Assembly Chairman Maloali and several military officers.

Indonesia, which acquired the vast territory from the Dutch in 1963 after years of hostility has been facing difficulties in raising the Irianese people's standard of living. Local officials have launched a "civilisation campaign" among tribesmen, many of whom still live a stone-age lifestyle wearing only "kotekas" (penis sheaths) for the men and bark shirts for the women. But the tribesmen have resisted attempts to make them adopt modern dress, preferring their kotekas to cotton trousers.

Irian, which is as large as France and has some 1.1 million people is rich in minerals such as oil, copper and bauxite. Though many parts of the territory are infertile, the southern areas have been converted to agricultural plantations including cloves, tobacco and corn. Many people from crowded Java island have been resettled in Irian as part of the government's transmigration program.

Earlier in April, PNG Deputy Prime Minister Iambakey Okuk had attacked Indonesia's transmigration policy that will move "up to one million people from Java to Irian, a stone's throw from Papua New Guinea".

Irian Governor Busyiri, former Indonesian ambassador to PNG, wants to increase the employment of Irianese in the administration in a bid to remove the impression that there is discrimination between the Irianese and the non-Irianese. "It needs time and patience to improve the condition of Irian", the governor said.

JAPAN PLEDGES 63 BILLION YEN LOAN

BK091505 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Japan has pledged more than 63 billion yen or about 168 billion rupiah soft loan to Indonesia under the 1982-83 intergovernmental group on Indonesia [IGGI] aid program. This is an increase of 9 percent if compared with last year's 58 billion yen aid. The Japanese pledge was made at the 25th IGGI meeting in Amsterdam 8-9 Jun

The Japanese Embassy in Jakarta said today that the increase in Japan's aid is to assist Indonesia's current economic and social development which is affected by the sluggish world oil market. The projects to be covered by the Japanese aid are the Bakarung hydroelectric power station, the Mount Semeru rehabilitation project, the Krueng flood control project in Aceh, the West Jakarta flood control system, the Jakarta-Jabotabek urban rail and bus service development project, the Riam Kiwa hydroelectric power stations, the Hulu Komerang irrigation project, the Bali international airport detailed engineering design project, supplies and equipment for development programs, navigation instruments, a mediumwave radio tower, a rural communications network and services before and after the harvest season to assist rural cooperatives.

MALAYSIASRV URGED TO RECONSIDER KAMPUCHEAN POLICY

BK250915 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Jun 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Think Again, Vietnam"]

[Text] It is reconsideration time for Vietnam. Three and a half years after the Vietnamese invited themselves into Kampuchea, they have failed to subjugate Khmer resistance, in spite of a numerical superiority in men and arms, and for all the supposed support by the Khmer people for the security and stability provided by Vietnamese overlordship. The major point acting to the advantage of the Vietnamese was the seeming inability of the various anti-Vietnamese resistance groups to move beyond a general agreement to form a coalition government-in-exile and agree on details of power-sharing. No comfort here anymore. The formalisation of such an agreement in Kuala Lumpur yesterday means that the Vietnamese can no longer rely on a clear disarray of forces facing them. Besides the certainty of retaining its seat in the UN General Assembly in September, the new coalition government, in its partners' willingness to compromise and subsume their individual differences under the larger cause, should be able to count on increased aid for its efforts to liberate Kampuchea.

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been quoted as saying that the problems concerning Kampuchea's sovereignty must be solved by Kampucheans themselves. Which is as it should be. Yet, in the next breath, Nguyen Co Thach trots out the ludicrously gimcrack excuse about coming to the aid of Vietnam's Kampuchean brothers against the threat of "expansionists and hegemonists." If and when Nguyen Co Thach makes his proposed tour of ASEAN, and if he wants anything positive to come out of the trip, he must come bearing more than trite catch-phrases. Hanoi needs economic aid. (Vietnam has practically defaulted on most of the interest due this year and last on its U.S. \$3.5 billion foreign debt). More than that, Hanoi needs to end its isolation in the international community. Either that or limp along economically while channelling its scarce resources to feeding its paranoia about "hegemonists." On their part, the Khmer partners in the new coalition government must translate their formalised unity into greater political and military strength, and put aside their individual plans for power and control in a democratic Kampuchea until such an entity is created.

MINISTER GHAZALI SHAFIE LEAVES FOR EUROPE

BK241439 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 24 (AFP) -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie left here today to attend the Western Europe-ASEAN Congress and to a tour of a number of European countries.

Tan Sri Ghazali will hold talks with several West European leaders and brief them on the recent Kampuchean declaration which provides the basis for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. He reiterated that a political solution to the problem was "of extreme importance to the stability of the region."

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) groups Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

BRUNEI WILL RECEIVE AID AFTER INDEPENDENCE

BK210901 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia will assist Brunei in whatever way possible after the country achieved independence. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said this to the visiting Brunei acting state secretary, Datuk Abdul Rahman, in Kuala Lumpur. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Datuk Abdul Rahman has expressed his country's keenness to learn from Malaysia the systematic administration of the various ministries.

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